The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4974. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Rumored Acquisition of the Danish West Indies by the United States.

The War in Candia---A Mixed Commission to Inquire into the Wrongs of the Cretans.

The Candidate of Kossuth Elected to the Hungarian Diet.

The North German Parliament to Meet in October.

DENMARK.

Negotiations of the United States for the Purchase of Danish Possessions.

Vienna, Tuesday, Sept. 3—Evening.

The Vienna *Presse*, a journal of a semi-official character, says it has received intelligence that the Government of the United States is on the point of concluding a negotiation with the Cabinet of Copenhagen for the acquisition by purchase of all the Danish possessions in the West Indies, consisting of the Islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, and that the sum of money which the United States is to pay to Denmark for the islands is $8,000,000 in gold.

CANDIA.

Hostilities Suspended.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

A dispatch from Athens says advices have been received from the Island of Candia to the effect that fighting there has been suspended for the present—an armistice having been agreed upon between the Turks and Cretans.

A Mixed Commission to Inquire into the Causes of Discontent in Crete.

Constantinople, Monday, Sept. 2.

A mixed Board of Inquiry, composed of both Ottoman and Christian members, has been appointed by the Sublime Porte, and will soon leave for Candia, to investigate the causes of discontent in that island, and obtain from the inhabitants statements of their grievances. They will make a report to the Government here, and upon the result of their labors the future reforms in the government of that island will be based.

HUNGARY.

The Elections to the Hungarian Diet.

Pesth, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

In the election for member of the Hungarian Diet, which took place yesterday in this city, the candidate put forward by the friends and supporters of Louis Kossuth was successful.

PRUSSIA.

The North German Parliament.

Berlin, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The second Parliament of the North German Confederation will commence its sessions in this city on the 10th of October.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Warwick Races.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 3—Evening.

The races at Warwick, to-day, were well attended. The principal events of the day were the contests for the Heathcote and the Leamington stakes.

The former was won by *Peri*, and the latter by *Beeswing*.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Financial.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 3—Noon.

Consols for money	94⅜
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77⅛
Erie Railway Shares	45
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	23¼

London, Tuesday, Sept. 3—2 P. M.

Consols for money, 94⅜.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds firmer, but the quotation remains at 73⅝.

Illinois Central Railway Shares, 77⅛.

Erie Railway Shares advanced to 45¼.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds declined to 23.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 3—Evening.

Consols closed at 94⅜ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77½
Erie Railway Shares	45⅛
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	23

Frankfort, Tuesday, Sept. 3—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77⅝ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Sept. 3—Noon.

Cotton firm; estimated sales to-day 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, 13s. 8d. for White California. Corn, 35s. Barley, 5s. Oats, 3s. 5d. Peas, 41s.

Provisions—Cheese, 49s. Beef, 145s. Lard, 51s 9d. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 43s.

Produce—Resin, 7s. 9d. for Common, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. Petroleum—Spirits, 9½d., and Refined, 1s. 5d. Cloverseed, 41s.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 3—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £115; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £39.

Antwerp, Tuesday, Sept. 3—Noon.

Petroleum weak at 48¾ francs for Standard White.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Sept. 3—2 P. M.

Cotton without change.

In the Breadstuffs Market Corn has declined to 34s. 6d. Oats, Peas, Wheat and Barley unchanged.

In the Provision Market Beef has advanced to 147s. 6d., and Lard has declined to 51s. 6d. No change in other articles.

In the Produce Market Common Resin has declined to 7s. 6d., and Spirits of Turpentine to 29s. 6d. Other articles are without change.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 3—2 P. M.

We have no change to report in our markets since the noon report.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Sept. 3—Evening.

Cotton—The market for Cotton has been strong throughout the day, and closed firm at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	10⅛d.
Middling Orleans	10¼d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

Trade Report.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market for goods and yarns is firm.

Breadstuffs—The market closed irregular, but rather weaker. Corn, 34s. 6d. Wheat, 1d. lower on California White, which closed at 13s. 2d. ℔ cental. Oats, 3s. 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 41s. 6d.

Provisions—Cheese, 49s. Beef, 147s. 6d. Lard, 51s. 6d. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 43s.

Produce.—Resin—Common 7s. 6d., and Medium 12s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Ashes, 31s. for Pots. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 6. Petroleum—Spirits, 9⅛d. and Refined, 1s. 5d. Clover Seed, 41s.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 3—Evening.

Sugar 24s. 6d. for No. 12 D. S. Iron 53s. ℔ ton for Scotch Pigs. Whale Oil, £40. Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil £39.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Queenstown, Tuesday, Sept. 3—Noon.

The steamship *City of Paris*, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York on the 24th of August, has arrived here *en route* to Liverpool.

Southampton, Tuesday, Sept. 3—2 P. M.

The steamship *Hammonia*, Capt. Ehlers, from New-York on the 24th ult., arrived here at noon to-day, on the way to Hamburg.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reception of the European Squadron in Russia—Dispatch from Admiral Farragut—The South-Atlantic Squadron at Rio.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Admiral Farragut gives the following official account of his enthusiastic reception by the Russians:

United States Flagship Franklin, off Cronstadt, Russia, Aug. 13, 1867.

Sir: I have the honor to report my arrival in the *Franklin* at this place on the 10th inst., after a very pleasant passage of eleven days from Cherbourg, having anchored two nights while running through the Great Belt.

Our reception here by the Russian authorities, naval and civil, was most gratifying, both nationally and individually. From the time we passed the first vessel we were greeted by cheers and salutes until we anchored, the harbor becoming so dense from smoke that we could no longer distinguish where the guns were fired, whether from floats or ships. The Russians always taking the initiative, we returned in kind cheers and salutes, cheering when they cheered and firing when they fired. But it was one burst of the most cordial welcome.

The commanding Admiral, Lessoffsky, called as soon as possible to inform me that quarters were prepared for me on shore, where it was expected that I would take up my abode, and thence visit other points as I felt disposed. He also notified me that he would bring all the senior officers under his command to visit me on Monday at any time most agreeable to me. I named 1 o'clock, and at that hour the Admiral came on board, accompanied by the Port Admiral and many other officers. They were entertained with all the usual courtesies on such occasions, and spent an hour or two on board, and on their departure received the proper salutes. To-day I received the Mayor and civil authorities of Cronstadt, who did me the honor to call and pay their respects. It is my purpose to-morrow to visit St. Petersburg and call upon our Minister, Cassius M. Clay. I am accompanied by the *Canandaigua* and *Ticonderoga*, and expecting the *Frolic* every hour from Stettin.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Admiral Commanding the European Squadron.
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C."

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The United States flagship *Guerriere*, Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 26th of July, in twenty-nine days from Boston. Rear-Admiral Godon was relieved of the command of the squadron on the 30th of July. The *Nipsic* sailed from Rio for Santos on the 5th of July, and returned on the 14th. On the 6th of July the *Huron* sailed from Rio for Montevideo. On the 14th of July the *Pawnee* sailed from Ihla Grande and returned on the 24th.

On the 20th of July the *Oneida* arrived at Rio from the Cape de Verdes, on the way to China. On the 21st of July the *Kansas* arrived at Rio from St. Catharines. The *Wasp* has been at Pavon for target exercise. The Fourth of July was celebrated both at Rio and Montevideo with much enthusiasm by the squadron and Americans generally, assisted by foreign men-of-war.

The following account of the part taken by the fleet in the reception of Prince Alfred of England is given:

South Atlantic Squadron,
U. S. Flagship Brooklyn, second-rate,
Harbor of Rio Janeiro, July 26, 1867.

Sir: The arrival here of H. B. M. steam frigate *Galatea* with his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, on board, has been the occasion of considerable excitement, and happily has called forth a general display of good feeling in which the representatives of the various navies largely participated. The *Galatea* has been expected for some time, with Prince Alfred in command, but until he arrived off the harbor, it was not known he would hoist the royal standard. So soon, however, as it was seen, Admiral Ramsey notified me of the fact. I at once followed his movements, and with him and all the foreign men-of-war present manned the yards and fired a royal salute.

On the Prince dropping his anchor, I, with the other Admirals, called in full uniform to welcome him into port, and was received by him at the gangway and presented by Admiral Ramsay. The following day the Prince was received by the Emperor, and as he passed to the shore in his barge, with the royal standard flying, he was again saluted by all the fleet, with yards manned, &c.

The second day after his arrival, the Prince, as "Captain of the *Galatea*," returned the visits of the Admirals, and requested that I would assist him in receiving the Emperor of Brazil, who was to visit his his ship in state and to dine with him on board. Salutes were fired and the yards manned as the Emperor passed the various vessels. The dinner proved a most agreeable occasion for the expression of good feelings among the foreign representatives afloat.

The British Minister was the only diplomatist present. The dinner of the Prince was followed by a ball given in his honor by the British residents of Rio, and a dinner at the Emperor's palace at San Christovas, at both of which I was present, and was thereby enabled to establish more firmly those feelings of friendship now so happily existing between the two nations.

The Prince sailed on the following day, and as he steamed out of the harbor, yards were manned and a royal salute was again fired by the various flagships present. A message of thanks from the British Admiral, for the part taken by the *Brooklyn* in the naval ceremonies induces me to give the Department this notice of the matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. W. GODON, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding South Atlantic Squadron.
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral Palmer, in the flagship *Susquehannah*, was at Aspinwall on the 19th of August, and was to sail on that day with the *Monongahela* for Carthagena, Santa Martha, Curaçoa, Porto Cabello and Laguayra, expecting to reach Hampton Roads early in September. He reports that it is very sickly all along the coast. The *Penobscot*, which left some time since for China, had returned to St. Thomas, reaching that place July 24. She sailed on the 6th of August for Christian Santa Cruz.

THE LOUISIANA LEVEES.

Recommendations to Gen. Sheridan—The Governor's Indorsement.

New Orleans, Aug. 24, 1867.

To His Excellency B. F. Flanders, Governor of Louisiana:

Governor: As the season is at hand when, if any work is to be done on the levees, it should be at once commenced, and in view of the fact that it is a matter of uncertainty if the bonds appropriated for levee purposes can be negotiated, it becomes a question of vital interest to those behind the levees to consider what can be done for their protection against overflow at the next rise of the river. The riparian proprietors seem to be awaiting the action of the Levee Board, in the expectation that they will be able to raise sufficient means to repair all the levees, as well as to rebuild those destroyed.

Until the Commissioners, Messrs. Oglesby and Smith, who are now in New-York trying to negotiate the bonds, are definitely heard from, the Board cannot give assurances as to what levees they will be able to build. In the meantime, this is no excuse for the planters to remain idle and refuse to help themselves. Admitting that the State appropriation is made available for their relief, they have an important work to perform in looking to the repairs of their levees as the most essential part of any levee system; and should the Board fail in realizing funds, they have no other resource for protection than their own individual efforts, or by enforcement of the local laws. These laws comprise the best and most complete system ever devised for the maintenance and security of the levees. Without reference to the existence of a State Levee Board they should be enforced so far as relates to the repairs, strengthening and guarding of the levees. With a few exceptions they have been allowed to become a dead letter since the State commenced making appropriations from the general fund for the construction of the levees. We believe their revival and enforcement to be an imperative necessity for the protection of the alluvial lands.

The object of this communication is to invoke your Excellency's coöperation to that end in recommending to the military authorities—

1. That the Commanding General of this District issue an order that in all parishes subject to overflow, the Presidents of the Police Juries of said parishes summon a special meeting of their respective bodies, to assemble on the 2d Monday of September next, for the purpose of electing the number of Inspectors or Syndics of levees, as required by law. A copy of the proceedings of said meetings, together with the names of the persons so elected, to be transmitted in duplicate, one to the Governor of the State, and one to the Secretary of the Board of Levee Commissioners.

2. That the said Inspectors or Syndics be required to enter on the performance of their duties forthwith; to make a thorough inspection of the levees in their respective districts; to notify all riparian proprietors to repair and strengthen their levees or to construct new levees, as the Inspectors or Syndics may direct, and in default thereof to enforce the law made and provided for in such cases. A correct account of the expenses of all such repairs, and for construction of new levees, whether incurred by individuals or the parish, to be kept and certified by the Inspector or Syndic of the ward, and approved by the President of the Police Jury; a copy of the same to be filed with the Police Jury of the parish for record, and another copy, so certified, to be transmitted by the President of the Police Jury to the Secretary of the Board of Levee Commissioners, who shall preserve the same, and record the amount and transaction in a book to be kept for that purpose.

3. That it shall be the further duty of said Inspector or syndics to make a special report to the Presidents of the Police Juries what new levees may be required in their several districts, as absolutely necessary; to give the locality and dimensions of said levee or levees, and the estimated number of cubic yards; and it shall be the duty of the Presidents of the Police Juries to forthwith transmit a copy of said report to the Secretary of the Board of Levee Commissioners, and all levees, whether built by individuals, corporations or parochial authorities, upon being measured and accepted by the duly authorized Engineer of the Board, will be entitled to receive compensation for such levees from the proceeds of the State bonds appropriated by the Legislature for the construction of levees.

4. That the State Engineer be required to visit, without delay, the various points of the levees on the Mississippi River at which crevasses have occurred, and ascertain the extent of said breaks, and report to the Governor of the State the estimated cubic yards required to replace each levee, who shall transmit a copy of said report to the Board of Levee Commissioners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
E. LAWRENCE,
S. BURNSIDE.

GOV. FLANDERS' INDORSEMENT.

State of Louisiana, Executive Department,
New-Orleans, Aug. 28, 1867.

Major-Gen. Sheridan:

I transmit herewith a communication addressed to me by Messrs. Lawrence and Burnside, requesting me to join them in invoking your authority to secure the enforcement of the laws which require riparian proprietors to keep their levees in repair.

I have no hesitation in concurring with them in the intended expediency of the measures recommended, and therefore unite with them in urging the issuance of an order by you of the character and embracing the points suggested in their communication.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS,
Governor of Louisiana.

THE CAROLINAS.

Proclamation by President Johnson.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The following proclamation was issued this afternoon by the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the Constitution of the United States the Executive power is vested in a President of the United States of America, who is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of his ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and is by the same instrument made a Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and is required to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas, By the same Constitution it is provided that the said Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the Supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; and

Whereas, In and by the same Constitution the judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, and the aforesaid judicial power is declared to extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties which shall be made under their authority; and

Whereas, All officers, civil and military, are bound by oath that they will support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and

Whereas, All officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, in accepting their commissions under the laws of Congress, and the rules and Articles of War, incur an obligation to observe, obey and follow such directions as they shall from time to time receive from the President, or the General, or other superior officers set over them, according to the rules and discipline of war; and

Whereas, It is provided by law that whenever by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable in the judgment of the President of the United States, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, the Executive in that case is authorized and required to secure their faithful execution by the employment of the land and naval forces; and

Whereas, Impediments and obstructions, serious in their character, have recently been interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering and preventing for a time a proper enforcement there of the laws of the United States, and of the judgments and decrees of a lawful Court thereof, in disregard of the command of the President of the United States; and,

Whereas, Reasonable and well-founded apprehensions exist that such ill-advised and unlawful proceedings may be again attempted there or elsewhere, now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby warn all persons against obstructing or hindering, in any manner whatsoever, the faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws, and I do solemnly enjoin and command all officers of the Government, civil and military, to render due submission and obedience to said laws, and to the judgments and decrees of the Courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of said laws, decrees, judgments and processes; and I do hereby enjoin upon the officers of the Army and Navy to assist and sustain the Courts and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the laws thereof, and in the judgments, decrees, mandates and processes of the Courts of the United States. And I call upon all good and well-disposed citizens of the United States to remember that upon the said Constitution and laws, and upon the judgments, decrees and process of the Courts, made in accordance with the same, depend the protection of the lives, liberty, property and happiness of the people. And I exhort them, everywhere, to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in its prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions by a hearty coöperation in the efforts of the Government to sustain the authority of the law, to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the national Union.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and sign the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the third day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

[SEAL.] ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President.
William H. Seward, Secretary of State

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Sixty-fifth Day's Proceedings.

Albany, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning.

MEMORIALS.

By Mr. Erastus Brooks—Of the New-York Liquor Dealers' Society, to prevent restrictive legislation in distilled spirits and malt liquors, representing 4,000 dealers and 12,000 employes and $50,000,000 of capital.

By Mr. Barnard—Against prize fighting.

By Mr. Root—For the abolition of the Board of Regents of the New-York University.

By Mr. Fuller—On the same subject.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

The following section was adopted:

No local or private bill shall be passed by the Legislature unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been given in the manner now or hereafter to be provided by law, and no action of the Legislature shall be deemed or taken as a waiver of such notice, nor shall the Legislature in any manner waive the same.

The section further restricting the powers of the Legislature was then taken up.

Mr. Morris moved to amend so that divorces from the marriage tie may be granted for adultery, habitual drunkenness, cruel and inhuman treatment, and desertion for seven years. Lost.

FINANCE AND CANALS.

The consideration of the reports of the Committees on the State Finances and Canals was announced as the special order, and the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on these reports, Mr. Sherman in the chair.

Mr. Lapham moved to substitute the sixth section of the report of the Canal Committee for the first section of the finance report, and proceeded to discuss at length the history and progress of the State canals.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The consideration of the report on Finance and Canals was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Church did not believe it was necessary at this time to inaugurate a scheme of the debt and additional taxation for another work of canal enlargement. The taxation endured by the people of this State was four times greater than that of Great Britain and Ireland. It would be far better for us to pay off our canal debt first, and provide means for meeting the obligations already pledged by the people. There was no necessity for enlarging the canals at this time; there was nothing to prove that the demands of trade required it. All agreed, who had examined it, that the capacity of the Erie Canal had not yet been reached within fifty per cent., and that its full capacity would not be reached, in view of the increase of trade, before 1882. It had been asserted that the business of the canals was pressed into two or three of the Fall months; that if it were distributed throughout the season of navigation then we might want with more certainty the advance of trade; but he produced data to show that the business of the canal was so distributed, and this was demonstrated by the lockages during each of the months. The business was as great in July and August, in most years, as it was in September and October.

The registered lockages show this to be the case. This fact was contrary to the general belief, and different from the statements often made to the public. It was supposed that the transportation of produce from the West in the Fall months was the cause of the crowded condition of the canals in September and October, but the men doing business on our canals were keen and sagacious. During the Summer months the coal and lumber trade was prosecuted, and by the time the produce trade commenced, the canal was ready for it, the bulk of the other branches having been finished. In this way the business of the year was distributed, and the lockages in September and October were only a trifle in advance of those in July and August. If the locks were to be enlarged, then the water way must be enlarged also. He would cheapen transportation by first paying off the debt, taking the load of taxation off the canals and imposing only such tolls as would keep them in repair. This would make them a free commercial highway, and invite the business of the West. If they should in years to come need enlargement he would leave the Constitution so the people could authorize it, as had been in 1853 and 1854. He was opposed to placing in the organic law a debt policy.

We were living in extravagant times, when a large number of impracticable projects were talked about and urged upon the country. It was therefore dangerous to include new financial projects in the Constitution. He would leave the future to judge of the necessity for raising more money for canal enlargements. He would foster and protect our great system of public improvements and place them, as far as possible, beyond the reach of plunderers. They should remain the property of the people forever. But, he would not tear them to pieces at an expense of $50,000,000, when there was no necessity for it. The West had not complained of a want of facilities; all they wanted was cheap transportation. His plan would furnish that by paying the debt and reducing the tolls. If this should be done, he had no fear of rival routes. No route could be constructed to compete with our own if we will but pay off the debt and reduce the tolls to a standard necessary to keep the canals in repair.

Mr. Alvord followed in defence of the report of the Committee on Canals. He referred to the lines of railway competing for the trade of the West in opposition to the Erie Canal, and urged the importance of enlarging the channel of water communication. Before he had concluded he gave way for a motion to report progress, and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Attack on Gen. Sickles—How It Is Regarded.

Dispatches to the Boston Advertiser.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 2.

The attack of the President, through Mr. Binckley, upon Gen. Sickles has excited universal denunciation, and especially offends the friends of Mr. Stanbery, who freely admit the disgrace it brought upon the Attorney-General's office. These go so far as to assert that Mr. Stanbery prolongs his visit to the Virginia Springs solely because he knew of the dirty work required, and he would not consent to perform it. It is now said that Mr. Binckley is preparing, beside his second conspiracy paper, reports against Gens. Sheridan and Howard. Union men here are comparing the attack on Gen. Sickles to the old rebel habit of bayoneting crippled Union soldiers. The entire suppression of Gen. Sickles' correspondence with Gen. Grant, which was at the disposal of the President, and deliberately withheld after a full consideration of its contents, is sufficient to show how little reliance there is to be placed upon the statements made. Mr. Binckley is considered very small game here by all who know his history, and besides he is considered as one of the greatest political adventurers who ever set foot in Washington. The following is a brief record of this man whom the President has selected to do his work: Within ten years he has successively failed here as a portrait painter, the projector of a literary magazine, land office clerk, land officer, attorney and defender of blockade-runners, doctor, clerk in law office, "local" on the *Chronicle*, editor of the *Intelligencer*, squatter on abandoned rebel plantations in Virginia, editorial writer for a New-York daily, the editor of which, on receiving his first articles refused them and wrote to ascertain if the man was crazy. Last of all he turned up in Mr. Stanbery's office and took a seat in the Cabinet on the day Mr. Stanton left.

Public Discussion at Brandon, Miss.. Between Hons. A. G. Brown and G. L. Potter.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* publishes a report of a discussion on the issues of the day between Hon. A. G. Brown, who was Jefferson Davis' colleague in the United States Senate, and Hon. G. L. Potter. Ex-Gov. Brown repeated the counsel which he had given on other occasions, to vote for a Convention, and reconstruct in accordance with the plan of the Government. He said:

To the objections that the plan would not be observed as a finality of the sectional strife by Congress, if faithfully carried out, he said that nothing in the past justified such an apprehension. Congress had violated no pledge to the Southern States. The reconstruction measure of 1865 was submitted by Mr. Johnson without authority of Congress, and in the absence of law, and was not accepted by that body. It should be remembered that these steps were taken on his own responsibility; that he could give no assurance, and was authorized to give none, that Congress would ratify his proceedings. He had redeemed his pledge in recommending their ratification; but Congress had made none, and had therefore violated none. Congress had seen proper to waive the irregularity of Mr. Johnson's proceedings and to recognize the Governments established by his authority in the event of their accepting the Constitutional Amendment as a finality; but they rejected it. He said it is not improbable that infuriated agitators like Thad. Stevens may not be willing to observe the acceptance of the present scheme as a final settlement; but it must be remembered that it was passed by a majority of Congress in spite of their opposition—they preferring a more radical measure. Reject this scheme, the said, and you take from the Conservative Republicans, who follow the lead of Sherman, the ground on which they have stood, and they will be compelled in the adoption of the next plan to succumb to the extreme measures of the party represented by Stevens and Sumner. This will involve the wholesale expunging from the present list of white voters in the State, of, say, fifty thousand. Are you willing to imperil the privilege of suffrage of so large a number of the intelligent, patriotic people of the State? The speaker dwelt eloquently and forcibly on the fatal consequence of such decision. Gov. Brown closed with a brief address especially to the colored people, who had listened with eager interest to his address. He explained to them the nature of the responsibilities of their novel position; and showed that the interests of the two races in the South were necessarily, so long as they inhabited a common country, identical. The introduction of secret political societies he demonstrated to be a great evil to which they should not lend their sanction. All measures of public policy should be discussed openly; and secret oaths which fettered their action and controlled their suffrage conflicts with the freedom of which they boast.

Mr. Potter's address was designed mainly to show that the military bills were unconstitutional, and that no person could act under them consistently with the obligation to support the Constitution. This portion of his argument had been anticipated, as the reader will have seen, by Gov. Brown. He believed that if the people would stand firm a popular reaction at the North would relieve them from their present dilemma.

Gov. Brown, in his rejoinder, showed that the legislative department of the United States Government was in the hands of a party which could not be reached by any popular reaction for two years, and that reconstruction is inevitable within the next few months. There is no power short of Providential intervention to prevent.

The discussion occupied four hours, and was listened to with patient and respectful attention. In the course of Mr. Potter's speech he incidentally alluded to Gov. Brown's former advocacy of secession. The Governor, in reply, stated that while he believed in the right of secession he did not advise its practical application after the election of Mr. Lincoln, but when the State went out of the Union he gave to the cause of secession the active agency of every muscle of his body, every effort of his mind and every emotion of his heart.

Gov. Brownlow Urged as the Thad. Stevens of the United States Senate.

From the Jonesboro (East Tenn.) Union Flag.

Senator D. T. Patterson's term expires next March a year, and it will be the duty of the incoming Legislature to elect his successor. Several eminent gentlemen of our party have been spoken of as his successor, and all, for aught we know, deserve the honor. Our best information is that the contest will be between Hon. Horace Maynard, Hon. A. J. Fletcher, Gen. Cooper and Gen. Stokes. Of course, we shall be perfectly satisfied with the choice of the Legislature, but our individual preference is Gov. Wm. G. Brownlow. The Governor is for confiscation straight out, always has been, and will at once become the Thaddeus Stevens of the Senate. The conservatism of this branch of the National Legislature, although Radical in the main, has seriously obstructed the progress of the only safe and equitable plan of restoration—the confiscation of rebel property sufficient to pay the expenses of the war, and remunerate loyal men for the losses incurred thereby. We want men like Gov. Brownlow in power, who do not hesitate to approach an evil at once, and extirpate it, root and branch, fearless of personal consequences.

Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, in Consultation with the President.

Dispatches to the Boston Post.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 2.

Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, reached here this morning to consult with President Johnson touching the interests of his State. He had a long interview with Mr. Johnson, during which he paid a high tribute to the honor and gentlemanly bearing of Gen. Swayne, who has been in immediate command in Alabama. Gov. Parsons urges that Gen. Pope's order, directing the election for the State Convention, to be held on the 1st of October, be so modified as to extend the time for registration. Nevertheless, he admits that the negro vote in the State will be double that of the white, and that several negro Congressmen will undoubtedly be elected. The report that Gov. Parsons was Radical in his views is without foundation. He has been a firm, consistent Union man throughout, but is entirely Conservative in sentiment. He fears the South will be Africanized and placed under negro supremacy. Gen. Swayne, who is to be the successor of Gen. Pope, is a decided negro suffrage advocate, though he favored conferring the right of franchise on the more intelligent of the freedmen. He was willing to adopt even a property qualification, so that there could be a clear admission of the principle. The President, I understand, has taken the proposition of Gov. Parsons under consideration.

Certificates of Registration in the Third Military District.

Headquarters Third Military District,
(Georgia, Alabama and Florida,)
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 15, 1867.

General Orders, No. 50.—In case of the removal of any duly registered voter from the precinct in which he is registered to any other part of the State, a certificate of his registration, signed by one of the members of the Board which registered his name, will, on application, be given to him.

In case of his not obtaining or of losing such certificate, an affidavit certified by any magistrate or by any military officer of the United States, in this district, that he is the man he represents himself to be, and that he was duly registered—designating precinct and county in which he was registered—will be evidence to the Superintendent of Registration for the State that he is a duly qualified voter, and thereupon said Superintendent shall issue to him a certificate to that effect.

Either of the above described certificates will give such registered voter the right to vote at any election precinct in the State, and will be duly recognized by any manager or judge of election to whom it is presented.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. POPE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Trial of Major-Gen. Custar.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative, Aug. 31.

Brevet Major-Gen. Custar has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth for trial. It is reported that on his return to Fort Wallace after his exhausting campaign of mid-summer, he learned that cholera was raging at Fort Harker, where his wife was staying during his absence. Of course exaggerated stories were afloat, although the truth was bad enough, and Custar, unable or unwilling to bear the suspense, left his command at Wallace, and proceeded to Harker as fast as jaded horse-flesh would bear him. The charge against him is for leaving his command at Fort Wallace and going to Harker without leave.

Prohibition in Massachusetts—The State Political Campaign.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that the friends of the Prohibitory Law have about completed their arrangements for the Fall campaign, which they declare shall be vigorous and active, and an open contest, so far as they are concerned. They have placed the work of conducting the canvass in the hands of sixteen men appointed from the four prominent temperance organizations of the State—the State Temperance Alliance, the Good Templars, the Templars of Honor, and the Sons of Temperance. These, it is said, are to call public meetings in all parts of the State very frequently until the election day. Among those who have volunteered to speak in favor of the law are Hon. Henry Wilson, Dr. George B. Loring, Hon. Whiting Griswold, Hon. George S. Ball, and quite a number of clergymen of more or less prominence. The forthcoming Temperance Convention at Worcester promises to be an unusual gathering; there will be present delegates not only from the temperance organizations, but from the churches all over the State. Everything points to a very warm discussion this Fall of the question whether temperance is best promoted by an attempt at prohibition.

The Boston *Traveller* states that Gen. Butler has never failed to say to every one who has asked his opinion that Gov. Bullock not only ought but certainly would be renominated and elected; and that he would give him his hearty support. With respect to the prohibitory issue, he says that there can be no doubt that the policy which Massachusetts has held for fifteen years will be continued; and that any alterations made at this time would more likely tend to strengthen than modify it. He thinks it would not only be disastrous policy, in view of the national political situation, to run any risk of breaking up the Republican Party on this issue, but that it would certainly ruin any man or body of men who attempted to do so.

CALIFORNIA.

The Approaching Election—Intense Excitement—The Contest a Very Close One.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Pending the excitement of the State election, which occurs to-morrow, business is dull, and it will be entirely suspended during the election.

The Independent newspapers continue their opposition to Gorham.

It is generally thought now that the contest will be very close between Gorham and Haight. The disappointed Unionists mostly support Fay, the Republican nominee. Gov. Wood, of Oregon, and Senator Stewart, of Nevada, have ben stumping the State for Gorham. The *Bulletin* reports circumstantial charges that Gorham lobbied a corrupt bill, and was interested in some large amount. He pronounced it false at the largest meeting of the campaign, last night. The *Bulletin*, to-day, dares him to test the truth of his denial in the Courts. Unavailable efforts have been made to secure harmony with the local Union ticket of this city. There are four municipal tickets, the Democratic, Regular Union, Peoples' and Republican, besides numerous indepennent candidates.

The regular Union Legislative ticket is thought to be in the interest of Senator Conness, who refuses to compromise. There is very little division on the local tickets elsewhere in the State, although the German Union vote will be largely affected on account of the supposed disposition of the Union Party to favor the Sabbath laws, though no question of the kind is involved in the campaign.

The steamship *Great Republic* sailed to-day for Yokohama and Hong Kong, with 700 passengers, mostly Chinese, and a large and valuable freight, including a large amount of quicksilver, flour, wheat, potatoes and salmon, and $1,000,000 in gold and silver; one of the passengers is Allen McLane, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Arrived last evening, ships *Brussels* and *Fleetford*, from New-York; *Transit*, from Newcastle.

Sailed to-day, ships *Laurens* and *California*, for Liverpool.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention.

Madison, Wis., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

A large number of delegates to the Republican State Convention to-morrow have arrived. The general feeling seems to be in favor of the renomination of the entire ticket. The German element will be very strongly represented.

Sale of Government Clothing in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

A very large sale of Government clothing took place here to-day. Two hundred buyers from abroad, representing New-York, Boston, Philadelphia Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and other places, were present. The value of the property offered is estimated at $3,000,000, and a considerable more than half of which was sold to-day. There was much competition between bidders, and pretty good prices were obtained. The bulk of goods sold, however, were bought by St. Louis houses, Ticknor & Co., alone purchasing 100,000 overcoats and 85,000 undershirts. The sale will be continued to-morrow.

The Board of Health, in view of the general health, has rescinded the order prohibiting the sale of certain vegetables, unripe fruits or fresh oysters.

KENTUCKY.

Inauguration of Gov. Helm—Speech of Ex-Governor Bramlettee—Interesting Ceremonies.

Louisville, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Gov. John L. Helm was inaugurated to-day at Elizabethtown, owing to the feeble condition of his health and his inability to proceed to Frankfort Gov. Bramlette and Staff, the City Council of Louisville, and many prominent citizens from various parts of the State were present. Gov. Bramlette, in his valedictory referred to the financial and political condition of the State, and said:

When I came into office the debt of the State created before the war, was $5,815,234 03. We borrowed and expended during the war, in support of our Government, $4,653,592 59. This, added to the debt existing before the war, and unpaid when I came into office, makes $10,468,826 62. Of this we have paid off all except $4,646,199 46. This amount includes all our present indebtedness created for internal improvements and school purposes, and the debt created for war purposes. The school fund is made a permanent debt under our Constitution, the interest only payable. Deduct it—$1,632,297 46—from the debt which is to be paid, and it leaves our present debt $3,013,902. To meet this we have in the Treasury at this time, $1,407,947 91, and in bank and other stocks, constituting the sinking fund, $6,105,294 50. We also have a large unpaid balance due from the Federal Government for war expenditures, which is now being pressed for settlement. I found you in debt with an existing necessity to largely increase that debt. I leave you with your debt reduced, and ample means provided to discharge all your liabilities. I found you in the midst of a terrific civil war—the State trembling beneath the tramp of contending armies—our people kept in constant dread of guerrillas that ravaged the State, and of military satraps who were a disgrace to any cause. I leave you with abounding peace and good fellowship restored to our people, and with peace and prosperity within. We had no dangers from without to menace our security. But, fellow-citizens, it cannot be concealed from our intelligence that we are menaced with dangers which threaten to wreck our republican form of Government, and lay in waste the peace and security of this our bounteous country. These dangers had their foundation in the foundation of sectional parties, based upon geographical discriminations, and which led to our terrible civil war by the domination of one faction in the councils of the nation, sharpened by the spirit of revenge common to party dissensions. We are now threatened with a frightful despotism. To avoid these dangers we should adopt considerate councils and prudent and united action against the movements of that faction born of sectional hate, thrown upon the surface in the convulsion of civil war, and kept active by heartless demagogues, who subordinate every interest, mental, moral and physical, public, private and social, to their own base and inordinate thirst for place and power, and the honors and emoluments of office. This party, led on by these demagogues, propose to reconstruct the Governments of the Southern States, so as to enfranchise the negro and disfranchise the whites not of their party in these States. They hope thereby to build up a negro party in the South which will perpetuate political power in their hands. This dangerous work of reconstruction, if successful, is fraught with dangers and calamities from which humanity shrinks back appalled. It will destroy the inspired work of Washington and his compatriots by the overthrow of all the reserved rights of the States, and the centralizing of power in the Federal Government. It will force a conflict of the races by setting the white man and the negro in political array against each other, to contest the right to rule this country.

No Government ever has, or ever can be maintained, which assumes to distribute its political franchises equally and impartially between two antagonistic races of men. This great truth is taught by history, and impressed by nature as an instinctive principle in every living heart. In the struggle for ascendency of race you set the two in political antagonism. It is inevitable and the conflict becomes unavoidable; the weaker with all his adherents must, in the nature of things, either yield or be exterminated. The antagonism of race cannot be abolished by enactments, or abrogated by Constitutional Amendments; and whenever you array the races in this country in a contest the control and government there is no power beneath the sun to stay the hand of destruction and save the weaker race from extermination. When that conflict is forced, one or the other must yield or perish. May God inspire our people with a patriotism which can rise above party or section, and give them the wisdom to understand and the humanity to avert such a conflict. The demagogues who are so wantonly forcing upon us these dangers pretend that it is only their purpose to punish treason and protect loyalty; yet they make war upon our constitutional union more ruthlessly, but with less manly courage than did those whom they would punish. We can respect the manhood of those who, though erring in purpose and judgment, struck boldly and bravely for separating the Southern States into an independent Government. Grievously did they err; but as grievously have they atoned for that error. But we have no respect for those who pervert the powers of a free Government, with which they are entrusted, to the destruction of the rights and liberties of the Southern white man. A brave man may, and often does err, but a coward is always at fault—he is himself a fault. We admire the boldness and courage of Paul, who, while anti-Christian, made open war upon Christians from city to city, following them with the process of law; but when converted by the great light of truth, as boldly and courageously proclaimed the doctrine of Christianity. But all men, Christian, Infidel, and Pagan, despise the character of Judas Iscariot, who professing Christianity, betrayed his Lord with a kiss; so must all true Kentuckians look upon those who, professing Unionism, are destroying the Union by a shameless disregard of the objections of the Constitution, which is the only bond of the Union. So must they regard those who, professing to love liberty, are for enfranchising the negro and disfranchising the white man; and who, professing sympathy for the oppressed, legislate to burden and oppress the white man and to exalt the negro. Such men, pretending to make treason odious, are acting the part of traitors to constitutional liberto, and of a Judas to their own race. These reconstruction tinkers have denied the Kentucky Representatives their seats in Congress and menace with military governments reconstruction; have adopted resolutions in Congress to inquire whether Kentucky, the first-born into the Union, received under the administration of Washington, has a republican form of government. This inquiry is an insult to the memory of Washington and his compatriots, and is infamous in its purposes of party vengeance and malignity. The threat to place us under military government is a treasonable threat, and the attempt to carry it into execution will involve its movers in the fatal snares of their own treason. These threats toward us by these reconstructionists are because we dare assert and maintain the principles of a constitutional government, maintain constitutional right and enforce constitutional duty. The people of Kentucky, in the exercise of their inalienable right to free self-Government have recently voted contrary to the wishes of those reconstructionists, and because the State is overwhelmingly Democratic they would reconstruct us. Referring to the recent election he said: Let not our recent elections be misconstrued or misunderstood. The overwhelming vote cast for his Excellency John L. Helm was not the result of personal popularity; the cause was far deeper and more controlling than personal considerations, and in thus speaking I do not detract from the personal merits and popularity of his Excellency. The vote recently given was the irrepressible outspeaking of the people, regardless of all personal popularity and party ties, in solemn and earnest condemnation of the harsh, unwise, unjust, unpatriotic, anti-republican, disunion and unconstitutional measures and policy of reconstruction adopted by the dominant majority in the so-called Congress of the United States. It does not detract from his merits or popularity to say the truth that his great majority was attributable to the active and unyielding opposition of the people of Kentucky to that despotism which the dominant party in Congress continues to assert over a large portion of our common country, and a fixed purpose on the part of our people to constantly assert and maintain the principles of a free Constitutional Government.

Gov. Helm, in his inaugural, referred to the Federal relations, and said:

It is my proudest wish, most ardent hope and earnest prayer that all the States may be restored to their equal rights under the Constitution, and that the Union may be as lasting as Time itself. Thanks to God, the tread of hostile armies is no longer heard; the roar of cannon and the peals of musketry are hushed, and peace, blessed, glorious peace, sheds her benign and effulgent beams throughout the entire length and breadth of the Republic. Now, my countrymen, is the proper time to calm the troubled waters, to heal all wounds and dissensions, to restore concord and fraternity, and nobly to redeem the pledges which we voluntarily and frankly made at the commencement of our late and unhappy civil war.

As early as 1861 Congress adopted almost universally the celebrated Crittenden resolutions, in which they proclaimed to the world that this war is not waged in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest and subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the established institutions of the States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease. Fortunately for us all the war is now over. The authority of the Federal Government is everywhere fully restored, and its full time that the faith of the nation, so solemnly plighted, should be redeemed. Let us forget the bitterness of the past, let us forgive its errors, remembering that to err is human, to forgive divine, and that when we no longer keep the heel of military despotism upon the people of ten sisters, we may cry out against the oppression of England against Ireland, of Russia against Poland, of Austria against Hungary; but the world will think that we may well be silent until then. Referring to the exclusion of delegation, he says: The people of Kentucky have just cause to complain of the action of Congress in excluding from their seats the Representatives from the State, who were only elected in accordance with all the forms and requirements of law, and who had all the qualifications prescribed by the Federal Constitution. Nothing can be more explicit than the Constitution upon this subject, for, under article first, section second, we find the following:

First—The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors of each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Second—No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States; and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.

These are the sole and entire qualifications which are required by the constitutional power to add to or subtract from them. This is the fundamental law; and it is admitted by both friend and foe that our Representatives were all elected by the duly qualified voters of the State, and that all of them had the constitutional qualifications above enumerated. Knowing that these things are fully susceptible of proof, and cannot be successfully contradicted or refuted, the foes of Constitutional liberty point us to another article of the Constitution, which says: "Each House shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members," and under this clause claim that Congress is omnipotent upon the subject, and can deprive a free people of representation. Nothing can be more absurd or at war with common sense or reason. This clause in the Constitution is as plain as those first cited, and is based on justice, for it was both necessary and proper that Congress should see that all its members were elected by the voters prescribed by the Constitution, and that they possessed the qualifications required by it. This is the beginning and end of the constitutional discretion and power upon this subject, and if Massachusetts or another State sees proper to send Turks or Mormons, Chinese or Arabs to Congress, and they are elected by the qualified voters, and are twenty-five years old, and citizens of the United States, they would undoubtedly be entitled to their seats. Kentucky fully accords to every State the right to choose its own representatives in conformation with the Constitution, whatever may be their political opinions, and she claims the same right for herself. Let any other construction of the Constitution prevail, and let it be understood that the mere caprice, whims and political prejudices of Congress are supreme upon this subject, and it may not be long before Representatives may be denied their seats because they chance to be Protestants, Catholics or Democrats; and when elections are about to take place the people will have no alternative left them but to send committees to Congress to ask of that body for whom they will graciously permit them to cast their votes. At the last session of Congress our Representatives were present, and ready to take the oath of office as prescribed by that body; but as yet they have not been admitted to their seats. I sincerely trust, however, that the mists of passion and prejudice will soon pass away, and that Kentucky will not much longer be denied those sacred rights which are guaranteed her by the Constitution itself.

He touched the negro question thus:

The negroes everywhere throughout the United States have been emancipated—whether wisely or unwisely it is needless now to say. It is an accomplished fact—a fixed inexorable fact—and as such we should receive it. It becomes us also to see that the negroes are protected to the fullest extent in both their persons and their property. We should treat them humanely and kindly, and do all we can to better their condition, make them useful citizens of the State, and in my first message to the Legislature I will make some recommendations upon this subject. They must understand, however, that white men will rule Kentucky; we are not yet sunk so low as to consent to be governed by negroes. I know that there are a few renegade whites among us whose appetites so lust after place and power, that they would be willing to see the whites in subjection to the negroes if they could fill their pockets with filthy lucre, or gratify their unhallowed ambition thereby. But, thanks to God, they are few in number, and will decline into insignificance when their diabolical and disgraceful plans are fully disclosed. In Kentucky, even, the majority of the Radicals declare their opposition to negro suffrage, and my Radical competitor, Col. Barnes, in our recent canvass, repeatedly denounced it. Had he advocated such an odious measure, the vote cast for him would have been insignificant, even when compared with the small vote he received. The white is the superior race, as universal history and science acclaim, and will never accept the position of inferiority, or negro equality. Such a thought is revolting to the white race. Other States should have the right to act as they please upon the subject, Kentucky fully accords them that right, but she claims the same privilege for herself and will never consent that any but white men shall represent her interests or her honor.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

The oath of office was administered to Gov. Helms by Hon. Chas. G. W. Smith. A grand salute was fired by the State artillery, and Hon. J. F. Bramlette then delivered his valedictory, after which Col. S. B. Churchill, Secretary of State, read Gov. Helm's inaugural, the Governor being too ill to undertake the task. The ceremonies were very imposing, and were listened to with great interest by a large crowd.

Ex-Gov. Bramlette was complimented with a serenade to-night at the Louisville Hotel.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Gen. Santa Anna—The Adhesion of Lozada—The Approaching Election—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Havana, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1867.

By the Spanish mail steamer *Barcelona*, Mexican files to the 18th inst. have been received. All was quiet in the interior.

The Vera Cruz newspapers, up to the 18th ult., are silent concerning Gen. Santa Anna, now imprisoned in the castle of M. Juan d'Ulloa. The latest advices state that Marquez and a fellow fugitive were in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, seeking to avoid falling into the hands of the Imperialists.

Severe measures were being adopted to prevent "traitors" and Imperialists from taking up their residences in free States within the boundaries of which they had not previously dwelt.

A decree had been issued referring to the action of Manuel Lozada, who, it will be remembered, recently recognized the Juarist Government, and counseled the citizens of the City of Tepic to bow to the supremacy of Republican rule. The decree, which is signed by Minister Lerdo de Tejada, acknowledges the recognition, and ordains that Lozada, Manuel Rivas and Carlos Rivas, his associates, appear before the Supreme Government, promising them that their lives shall be spared and their obedience taken into consideration.

The Queretaro papers of the 14th state that Escobedo entered that city on the 5th, and was enthusiastically received.

The Matamoras *Observador* says that there are fourteen candidates for the gubernatorial chair of that State.

A High Mass is to be celebrated in San Luis Potosi, on Sept. 17, in memory of the deceased Liberal soldiers.

The Indianapolis Sangerfest.

Indianapolis, Ind., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

At noon to-day all the Societies of the Saengerfund reported, except one from Cincinnati, which will reach here to-night. The Societies number in all 35, and represent the cities of Chicago, Ill.; Louisville, Ky.; Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Dayton, Sidney and Piqua, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Evansville, Madison, Jeffersonville, New Albany, Aurora and Indianapolis, Ind.

On arrival, the Societies were met at the depot by the Committee of Arrangements and escorted to headquarters, where refreshments were served, and stopping places assigned each Society.

The principal event of the day was the procession, which formed at headquarters at 3 P.M. and marched to Fest Hall, where the welcome concert and reception ceremonies were held. Gov. Conrad Baker made the address on the part of the State authorities, Mayor MacCaulay on the part of the city, and Mr. A. Zideristicker, President of the Festival Committee, on the part of the Indianapolis societies. The great flag was then formally delivered into the keeping of Mr. Kautmann, the new President of the Bund, by Mr. Stein, of Louisville, the retiring President. The first grand concert will be given at Festival Hall to-morrow night. To-night the city is brilliantly illuminated, and a fine display of fireworks in Court House-square.

Fatal Result of a Fight in Nashville, Tenn.

Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

A fight occurred this evening on College-street, between John Cochran and John Curran both saloon-keepers, in which Curran was stabbed in the bowels and, it is thought, will die. The cause of the fight was an old grudge.

A UNIVERSITY IN PEKING.

Decree by the Emperor—Commotion in the Camp of Conservatism—Remonstrance of a Cabinet Minister—Imperial Rescript—First Memorial Recommending it—Influence of Mr. Hart—The European Professors—Eccentric Astronomer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKING, Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

Three or four months ago, the people of this old conservative empire were electrified by a decree from the Throne, ordering the establishment of a University, in which foreign Professors should be invited to teach the arts and sciences of the West. Your readers have no doubt heard of the movement, but they are not perhaps informed of the opposition with which it has met.

Pride and religious bigotry were thoroughly aroused. Remonstrances poured in from the provinces; local officers refused certificates to young men who were going to Peking for matriculation; and the censors—not only as in Rome guardians of public morals, but like the Court fools of the middle ages, privileged monitors of Majesty—opened their batteries against the innovation. The traditions of *Zou* and *Shun* were in danger, the doctrines of Confucius imperiled, and the dignity of the Celestial Empire lost if the flower of Chinese intellect should be placed under the tuition of foreigners.

The attack was headed by a leading member of the Privy Council, whose opposition was so much the more formidable, as to the influence of a cabinet minister he added the authority derived from a venerable age, and a high reputation for learning and virtue. For a time it appeared doubtful whether the embryo institution would survive the storm. Chinese sovereigns, with all their pretensions to divine honors, neither lay claim to Papal infallibility nor affect the immutable consistency of Medo-Persian Kings. It was rumored that the Emperor, or rather his *two* mothers, the Dowagers, who exercise the regency, would be forced to abandon the scheme, in deference to popular feeling. But the *Gazette* of April 29 decided the conflict. It contained the following edict:

"WOJIR, one of our Cabinet Ministers, has sent us a memorial entreating us to reject the plan for the formation of a scientific college, which we had adopted at the instance of our Board of Foreign Affairs. Inasmuch, however, as it is recommended by the most enlightened of our Viceroys and Provincial Governors; and since the Prince and Ministers connected with the said Board, after mature deliberation, concur in these views, it does not appear to be fitting that the plan should be hastily settled.

But WOJIR asserts that in so vast an empire there can be no want of native talent, and that if diligent search were made persons might be found who are competent to give instruction in all the branches of science so as to supersede the necessity for employing foreigners. We suppose he has in his mind's eye certain individuals of known ability; if so, we order that he shall recommend them for service, and selecting a suitable location to open another school for the teaching of science, which shall be placed entirely under his own supervision. By this means a generous rivalry will spring up between the two institutions, and the best results may be realized. Let Princes and Ministers not look on the decree as an empty form, but let them exert themselves to carry it into successful operation. Respect this."

This was a turn in the course of events wholly unexpected, and it evinced the most dexterous state-craft. Adhering to the cause of progress, and putting the opposition on a trial, which it appeared impossible for them to decline—not weakly consenting to snuff out the new light from fear of foreign influence, but calling on the conservatives to bring forward their native luminaries, it silences clamor and gives to the great experiment all the exciting interest of a national contest. The magicians with their enchantments endeavoring to eclipse the miracles of Moses!

This stroke of policy was probably suggested by Prince KUNG, or some other member of the Foreign Board; but, however that may be, no one was so much surprised by it as the old Minister himself. Overwhelmed by the idea that his rash assertions were about to be subjected to the test of experiment, he lost no time in begging to be excused from the responsibility of establishing a scientific college with a purely native faculty. He disclaimed having in view any individual of scientific eminence, and implicitly confessed that in all China he knew of no one who is capable of giving instruction in astronomy and mathematics.

In the *Gazette* of the next day the Emperor adverts to the old man's apologetic memorial in terms of great clemency, but refuses to release him from the trial. In the meantime, however, with a view of giving him some personal experience of those barbarians, whose influence he dreads so much, the Emperor appoints him to fill a vacancy in the University for Foreign Affairs.

Not relishing contact with the odious foreigner, WOJIR had the audacity to d[illegible] the office. His Majesty (or rather their [illegible]jesties) took it in good part, and instead of ordering him to the block, or sending him the present of a white scarf, with which to hang himself, as some of his predecessors would have done, he merely directed the Grand Council to labor with the refractory Minister in hopes of bringing him to a better mind. The scruples of the old man were overcome, and not daring to put the imperial patience to a further trial, he fell at the foot of the dragon throne, and thanked His Majesty for the new honor put upon him. However, to this hour, he has found some pretext, for not entering on the discharge of his new duties. This episode is worth recording, as showing how little of arbitrary tyranny there is in the ordinary working of the Chinese Government.

As the University is to be organized under the auspices of the Foreign office, he will *ex officio* be one of its directors. He will not, however, be able to do much harm, even if he continue hostile, as the majority of the Ministry, headed by Prince KUNG, are men of liberal views—thoroughly convinced that China has no alternative, but open her eyes to the light of the present age or perish.

Perhaps your readers would like to hear how these cautious Orientals express themselves as to the importance of introducing some of the material elements of our Western civilization. Would that they were equally ready to receive its spiritual essence. At present they make no opposition to it, and there are signs by no means dubious, that *it* too is in the ascendant.

"The object of our memorial" say they, in the earliest of the file of State papers relating to this subject, "is to lay before Your Majesty a proposition for inviting officers and educated men to study Astronomy and Mathematics, with a view to becoming thoroughly acquainted with the arts of the West.

In opening such a school, we have no ancient rule to guide us, save the maxim that if the principle of selection is liberal, men of ability will contend for the privileges of the institution. In the first year of Your Majesty's reign (1861) we established the Tungnon College, and invited English, French and Russian professors to give instruction in the languages of their several countries. But reflecting that the machinery of the West, its steam vessels, artillery and military tactics are without exception the offspring of mathematical science, we have resolved to propose the addition of a scientific department, and invite literary graduates of distinguished rank to be examined for admission as students. Experiments in the way of arsenals and navy-yards are being made in several of our maritime provinces, but if we do not commence at the root and make thorough work, even though we should acquire a superficial smattering, our efforts will result in no practical good.

After we shall have completed the enrollment of students, we would proceed to invite men of the West to give instruction. Thus science being cherished by those in the highest stations, the arts will be perfected by those in the lower ranks, and so after a few years the best results are certain to accrue.

The people of China are not inferior in talent to those of the West, and if in every kind of calculation, philosophical research and mechanical contrivance they become thoroughly skilled, this will daily add to the strength of the Empire.

As to the invitation of professors, we will intrust that to Mr. HART, Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, with authority to act on our behalf. As to further regulations, we will wait till the general scheme has received the sanction of your Majesty, and again memorialize the Throne before carrying them into effect."

Mr. HART, the gentleman above referred to, is understood to be the confidential adviser of the Chinese Government. Managing a chief branch of the Imperial revenue, of tried integrity, and versed in the Chinese language, his influence is immense, and he exerts it for the real good of the Chinese people. The Commission which visited Europe last year, was sent at his instance, and this educational enterprise is no doubt due in a great measure to his salutary advice.

He was empowered, we have seen, to select professors, and five gentlemen, whom he engaged when at home on leave, have already arrived in China. They are to give instruction in the English and French languages, chemistry, astronomy and military science; and other chairs are to be added, perhaps to the number of fifteen, so that this nascent institution, when the programme is filled, will have quite the aspect of a university.

Your readers will smile at the prominence given to astronomy, as though the prosperity of the Empire depended on keeping the stars in order; but I may mention as a pleasing indication of the liberal spirit in which the enterprise is undertaken, that the Mandarins have appropriated $25,000 towards the commencement of an observatory, and $7,500 towards the foundation of a scientific library. The incumbent of this chair (astronomy) is Baron VON GUMPALH, a man of decided ability, and well known in the scientific circles of Europe on account of certain novel views which he has published in opposition to the system of NEWTON. He rejects the doctrine of gravitation, and denies the ellipticity of the planetary orbits; throws discredit on the higher calculus, and maintains the old doctrine that each of the heavenly bodies is a living being. His pupils, I trust, will be guided by their textbooks rather than the fanciful theories of their master.

W. A. P. M.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Elections for Members of Parliament—Exciting Contests in the Provinces—New Newspapers in Toronto.

TORONTO, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1867.

The Province of Ontario is just now in a terrible state of excitement over the elections, which are rapidly progressing throughout this and the neighboring Province of Quebec. The preparations for the contest were beyond all precedent, and the two parties had ranged themselves in battle array, in such a manner as to induce the belief that the struggle would be a hard one; and such it undoubtedly is. The Government is, however, in the ascendant, and have carried many of the elections by large majorities. The opening contest was in South Ontario, where Hon. GEORGE BROWN, leader of the Opposition, was pitted against Mr. GIBBS, the former member. All eyes were naturally turned to the great struggle in which the champion of the Opposition was engaged, and looked to it as the grand battle which might decide other contests one way or the other. It was no mistake to attach the greatest importance to this struggle, for the chief of a party was to have his fate decided by it, and the result has shown how easy it is to miscalculate. Mr. BROWN went into the fight certain of obtaining the victory, but counted upon the small majority of twenty. That majority played him false, and at the close of the election he found himself in a minority of seventy. The defeat of Mr. BROWN has been received with the noisiest manifestations of rejoicing, and the Government party have unquestionably gained immeasurably by it, for the subsequent elections are all more or less affected by the result.

The opposition set up in London, West York, Kingston and Cornwall has proved to be of the most frivolous character, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Messrs. HOWLAND, J. S. MACDONALD and CARLING having been returned by immense majorities. Mr. McDOUGALL has been returned for the Commons by acclamation. It is rather singular that Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Mr. McDOUGALL and Mr. HOWLAND are the only members of the Privy Council from Quebec and Ontario not seeking dual seats. The prevailing opinion is against dual representation, yet many are seeking seats in the two Parliaments. Every member of the local government except Mr. RICHARDS, is trying for two seats. This will, no doubt, be all altered after the first Parliament of the new Dominion, for it is not desirable that members should hold the double position. Quebec will, in all probability, have more representatives with double seats than Ontario; but it appears that New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia are opposed to it, and will not return a single member for two seats. The opposition to some of the Government candidates has been of the most senseless kind, particularly in Kingston, London and West York. There the object was to compel the Ministerial candidates to go through the formality of polling votes, for their opponents had not the slightest prospect of election. This was absurd, and will have an unfavorable effect for the Opposition upon the future elections. The Ministerial is to have obtained a decided advantage, and the majority of members returned being with them, would seem to indicate that the Government will be sustained.

Wherever there have been genuine contests the struggle has been fierce. In this city the election began yesterday morning, and closed with majorities for the Ministerial candidates in the Western Division, and for the Opposition candidates in the Eastern Division. Messrs. HARRISON and WALLIS will be elected by large majorities, and it is probable that Messrs. BEATTY and CAMERON will also be elected, as they have gained rapidly to-day. The polls will not close until after this letter is mailed. There have been lively times in the city since yesterday morning, and the elections here will be important in their results. The city was formerly represented by two Reformers, now it will have two Conservatives in each Parliament. Mr. CAMERON is the Provincial Secretary and Treasurer in the local Government. The Opposition have made tremendous efforts to carry the city, and certainly made a good attempt in the Eastern Division yesterday. Their whole strength was brought to bear against Mr. BEATTY, who is personally objectionable to the Anti-Ministerialists, as proprietor of the *Leader*. Mr. HARRISON was formerly in the office of the Attorney-General, and has now the reputation of being the first lawyer in Ontario. Mr. WALLIS is a brewer, whose popularity with the masses is great. The result of the election shows, however, that the Irish did better for his colleague, whom they preferred to an Englishman. Mr. MACDONALD, the beaten candidate for the Commons in the Western Division, was one of the last members for the city; and Mr. CROOKS, defeated for the Assembly, is a Chancery lawyer of high repute. He would have been a fitter representative than his opponent. Dr. AIKINS is comparatively a young man, but possessing better legislative ability than his opponent, and Mr. STACK appears to have been put forward as a last resort and with the view of securing Roman Catholic support. Ex-Mayor MEDCALF, a leading Orangeman, was also in the field, but retired in favor of Mr. CAMERON.

Several elections have taken place during the past few days, and a considerable number will be on next week. The excitement is fairly up, and no doubt exists that we shall have stirring times ere the struggle is over. Happily no mischief in this section of the Dominion has sprung out of the elections. There has been more or less unseemly squabbling, but no actual resort to violence. All seems to go well, and the result will be reached without any material harm being done.

Three new journals and a magazine have been started recently, the former in this city, and the magazine in Montreal, which is styled *The Dominion Monthly*. It is not much in the way of being clever or original, and will hardly succeed as it ought to do. The journals are *The Commonwealth*, a neat at print, very well turned out, and the *Journal of Commerce*, and another issue devoted to commercial interests. The number of journals in Ontario have not increased very fast of late years. There are now three dailies in this city, and room for another, for our population is verging upon 60,000. Nearly every village and town of any importance has its paper, and some of the towns have three, and villages two. In the matter of newspapers, in so far as regards numbers, the country is pretty well supplied; hence the slowness with which the number increases.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Planting on the Sea Islands—History of the Crop—A Hard Struggle and Barren Results—How the Caterpillar Operates—Effect of the Removal of Gen. Sickles—Progress of Registration—Influence of Hampton's Letter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 30, 1867.

I have just returned from a ten days' trip among the Sea Islands, that rich and beautiful belt of surf-washed cotton fields which girdles the South Carolina and Georgia coast. Never, perhaps, since the cultivation of the silky fibre was introduced, have the planters of that once favored region labored so anxiously, earnestly and persistently, for a good crop, as during the present season; never certainly, at this time in the year, have they had to face a more gloomy prospect. The planting of the crop was attended at the outset with peculiar difficulties. The organization of labor was a far more serious task on the islands than in the interior, for the negroes, though dispossessed by Congress of the private lands which they had been permitted to occupy under Gen. SHERMAN's order, were not so easily dispossessed of the loose and idle habits of living, and the distaste for regular and disciplined agriculture, which four years' absolute freedom from all restraint had imparted to them. To make matters worse, there was an unexampled scarcity of suitable seed, and capital, of which a considerable amount was required for the running expenses of each plantation, could with difficulty be obtained, even by paying an exorbitant rate of interest. The planters, however, overcame these preliminary obstacles, only to encounter the drawbacks of an inauspicious season. The "dry June" always prayed for by the cotton planter, proved this year to be a month of almost uninterrupted rains, so that the grass grew and flourished with a vigor that overtopped and threatened to choke the young cotton. By dint of hard and patient labor with the hoe, this danger was, in most cases, averted, and up to a fortnight ago, in spite of all the discouraging circumstances, the "stand" on a majority of the plantations was moderately promising; the stalks, though not so tall and vigorous as in the days of slave-labor, were healthy and well-fruited, and the planters were in high hopes that the crop, if not so profitable as in former times, would at least reimburse them the amount of the current expenses of the season, and leave besides a sufficient surplus to enable them to begin operations next year without assistance. But the heavy and continuous rains which we have lately had, have put an end to these favorable anticipations. The violence of the storms has prostrated the cotton in every direction; the fields in the lowlands, which no longer enjoy their former elaborate and perfect system of drainage, are mostly under water, and to complete the calamity

THE RAVAGES OF THE CATERPILLAR

have begun in earnest. In the presence of this terrible enemy the planters feel themselves utterly powerless. The various plans which are said to be followed in the Southwest for the destruction of the worm are here deemed altogether impracticable. In fact, the caterpillars, when in the third (and most destructive) brood, appears in such myriads and accomplish their work with such marvelous rapidity, that I do not wonder at the despair with which their attack upon the crop is regarded. It is not an unusual circumstance to see them fasten upon and devour all the cotton on a forty-acre field in less than twenty-four hours. I have seen them on their march of destruction, crossing the road from a field already eaten out to the next plantation; the air filled with the sweet and sickening odor which they emit, resembling the smell of fresh honey; and the entire surface of the ground literally covered with their bodies. In localities where the worm has reached the third brood such sights are frequent. On several of the richest islands, however, the caterpillar, although undoubtedly present, is as yet in the preliminary stages of generation. But the planters are all equally blue, for they regard the doom of the Sea Island crop as fixed. Many of them say that they will be thankful if they make enough cotton to serve as seed for next year's planting, and even the most hopeful do not anticipate saving more than will be required to pay the planting expenses already incurred. When it is remembered that these lands, in almost every instance, are heavily mortgaged to secure debts of which they had expected to pay at least an instalment out of the proceeds of this year's crop, it will be seen that their condition is indeed pitiable.

Accounts from several districts in the interior represent that the short-staple or upland cotton crop has likewise been injured by the excessive rains, though to a far less serious extent than upon the coast plantations. So far, however, there are no signs of the caterpillar in this State, except upon the Sea Islands and some of the adjacent lands on the main where long staple cotton is also grown.

THE CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

The city has been much agitated for a week past by the conflicting rumors from Washington in regard to Gen. SICKLES. Now that the appointment of his successor is definitely announced, the excitement has in great measure subsided, and it is hoped that the business of reconstruction will henceforth glide smoothly along until the States composing the Second Military District shall have regained their *status* within the Union. The unpopularity of Gen. SICKLES here was due mainly to circumstances of a local character. The Charlestonians have always entertained a peculiar pride in regard to the efficiency and credit of their Municipal Government. Several of the late general orders have operated so as to weaken confidence in the city's finances and to depress the market value of its securities; and Gen. SICKLES' refusal, in the face of all remonstrances, to revoke the obnoxious sections, has been in the eyes of the citizens a grievance at once serious and unnecessary. It is worthy of remark that yesterday morning, when Gen. GRANT's acquiescence in the substitution of CANBY for SICKLES was first positively known, the bills receivable of the city which had for weeks been a drug upon the market at 70, at once bounded to 95. Of Gen. CANBY the people here know but little, and that by hearsay; but I have reason to believe that he will receive a warm welcome from all classes.

THE REGISTRATION

is progressing sluggishly, the ratio of the white to the black voters varying curiously according to locality. In the upper or mountain districts the whites largely predominate, while on the seaboard, where the white population is sparse and thin, the figures are overwhelmingly in favor of the freedmen. The only trouble thus far has been caused by the seditious harangues of some black demagogues, who, taking confiscation for their text, have succeeded in some cases in inciting the negroes to tumult and violence. At Mount Pleasant, a precinct near Charleston, a disturbance of this character lately assumed such serious proportions as to render the interference of the military a matter of necessity. One of the Registrars, a negro, was committed to Castle Pinckney as "an impediment to reconstruction," and the presence of a detachment of regulars there sufficed to disperse the armed and excited throng of blacks. This was yesterday. To-day, I hear, all is quiet at the poll. It is estimated by those who have given attention to the subject that when the registration is completed the colored voters in this State will exceed the white in nearly if not quite the proportion of two to one. Whether the freedmen will divide or vote as a unit for the radical ticket is a question not easy to decide. The radical managers claim that the defections of freedmen from their party will be so inconsiderable as to be unworthy of notice; and in regard to the lower portions of the State, I believe this statement to be strictly true; but throughout the up-country the best feeling is said to exist between the planters and their laborers, and the former are sedulously fostering the political sympathies of the latter by the agency of conservative barbecues, competitive school examinations, &c.; so that, in spite of the large negro majority, the political future of this State is somewhat foggy.

WADE HAMPTON's blast against reconstruction will have a powerful influence in seconding the efforts of Ex-Gov. PERRY, HILL of Georgia, and the other Anti-Conventionists. HAMPTON is by long odds the most popular man in the State, and there can be no doubt that thousands of the whites, entertaining unbounded confidence in his wisdom and sincerity, will hasten to follow his advice. Gov. ORR is announced to deliver a speech to-day, which I hear is intended as a counter [illegible] of compliance with the intentions of [illegible].

Q.

The Labor Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read an article in the *Scotsman* here under the above heading as taken from your journal. It is cheering to find such views on this question so ably advocated. I was the first, so far as has yet appeared, who made trial of a like system in this country. It was in a very extensive business. I had merely the general superintendance. On entering on the duties I was asked to look on the business as being my own, and to do my best to promote its success. For this purpose I devised a plan for giving a weekly balance of profit and loss. This was the more necessary as there were branches of the business in several towns. I next got a return from each of the branches of what each one did. Thus far the employer heartily concurred in all that was done. These returns were the means of increasing the amount of work. But I did not like the idea of this being the means of keeping the men at their work without their getting something for their additional labor. It was too much like the office of a slave-driver. I therefore proposed giving the men a premium proportionate to their additional labor. To this principle the employer rather demurred. Nevertheless, the plan was carried out. It was some time before the men came to see the advantage of the system for themselves; but by the end of the first year it began to tell considerably in favor both of the employer and the employed, until at last, on an average, it doubled the weekly profits, while a number of the men got sums of eight shillings in addition to their fixed weekly wages.

The plan was simple. A weekly average for each man of the amount of work done for the previous sixteen weeks was taken. This average was made the standard for determining the premiums. Some of the men, at times, fell short of the standard, still they received their full, fixed weekly wages. But all strove not only to reach, but to get beyond the average. In this the great success of the system lies. Nor was it merely the increased advantage to employer and employed. There was the still far greater benefit which it was fitted to confer on both in the mutual friendly feeling which it was fitted to promote. This takes the system out of the mere category of piece-work. Yet for the attainment of this great end it is necessary that the adoption of the system should be hearty on the part of the employer. Without this there may be, as there was in the instance to which reference is made, the money advantage to the full, but the much higher benefit will be wanting, so far at least as the employer is concerned.

There is another feature of the system which should also be mentioned. There is the manager or managers. These, too, should have a share in the advantage, otherwise the success will not be so continuous from week to week, because of the men not having sufficient scope for exerting themselves. This was especially demonstrated at one of the branches. But in trying at least to carry out this feature, there was a complete break-down of the whole system of premiums, together with the dismissal of the contriver of the whole. All this was before there was any movement toward anything of the kind. But the advantage of the trial that had thus been made was so very decided that I thought I would try what I could do in the way of drawing attention to the system through the columns of a London newspaper; and whether it was because of these communications or not, it was some time afterward found that a like system had been tried in an establishment of a different kind with like success. This was discovered from its being made the groundwork of an able article in our *Quarterly Review* here. This was a sort of marrow to my sort of broken bones because of my dismissal about two years before, and the same principle has now become pretty general here, only it is now more of the "coöperative" system, though the same principle, and which is that which forms the burden of your able and valuable article. The two systems are perfectly capable of being conjoined. My own is the simpler of the two whenever it is capable of being carried out; but there may be businesses in which it could only be by a show of the profits half-yearly or so, proportioned in some equitable way. This was the plan in the instance referred to in the *Quarterly Review*. In either case there is nothing to prevent investments by the men. But the simple system has this further in its favor, that it implies nothing like warfare between labor and capital. There will always be capital, as there will always be labor. This is the natural consequence of the diversity of disposition and aptness among men, and it would be a beautiful order of things thus to see capital and labor going hand in hand without the continual grumbling and heart-burning on the one hand, and the irritating annoyance on the other, which have been so much the sad feature of the present general system heretofore. It may well be said that this is "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

PHILO.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Saturday, August 17, 1867.

"Had Rather Do" and "Would Of Done."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1867.

I was glad to see letters in your columns calling attention to those ungrammatical expressions "different to" and "to differ with." Can any one tell how they came first into use? I suspect that the latter came from our use of the word "difference" in the sense of "quarrel." In that sense, it would not be bad grammar to speak of "having a difference with another," and from that the transition to the expression in question is easy, though the verb does not have the same slangy meaning as the noun has obtained.

There are two other expressions which always vex me when I hear them. The first is much the most common—indeed, its use is so general that I doubt if it could be rooted out. I noticed it, for instance, only this morning, in an article from the London *Herald*, on your first page. You italicised the sentence "We had rather over-estimate than under-estimate an enemy's power." Let any one undertake to parse "had," and he will find it difficult. It should be "We would rather over-estimate, &c." The way the solecism has sprung up is plain enough. It arises from elision in speaking. People have said, "I'd rather" so much that they have lost the meaning of the word which "'d" stands for, and as it is used for either "had" or "would," they have taken the shortest word when they came to write it out.

The other abomination is newer, but I met it the other day and am afraid it is spreading. If it is to come into use I at least want my protest on record against it. It consists in using "of" for "have," as for instance, "I would not of done so." The ear has in this case also been deceived by the similarity of the sound of "have" and "of" in such a phrase, and the sense has been forgotten. I wish both phrases, "had rather do" and "would of done," could be reformed out of existence.

Yours, &c., R.

House-Warming.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 2, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the approach of Autumn all housekeepers begin to make their preparations for warming their houses through the Winter, laying in their Winter's coal, or making such changes in their heating apparatus as may be necessary. I wish to ask through your paper, hoping to get an answer from some one who has had experience in the matter, if the heat generated by the range in the kitchen cannot be make to warm apartments above. We have heaters which, placed in the dining-room, will warm the parlor and chambers overhead; but, as a usual thing, the kitchen range, which burns more coal and produces more heat than any other fire in the house, warms only the kitchen, the greater part of the heat passing up the chimney. I ask, "Cannot this surplus heat be utilized?" It is possible there is some appliance in existence for accomplishing the object alluded to, but if so I am ignorant of it.

INQUIRER.

The Tragedy in New-Haven—Relations of the Parties.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Sept. 2.

The jury of inquest in the case of the murderer GENSBAUER, and his victim MATUSCH, met on Saturday morning. The mass of testimony offered is of but trifling interest and had but little bearing upon the causes which lay behind the commission of the bloody deeds. We sift it, and from it and other sources, obtain facts which show beyond a shadow of doubt that the murder was premeditated, and that, added to the difficulty, in regard to money, which the muderer had with his victim, there was another primary motive in the murderer's heart, viz.: wounded pride and his disappointed regard for the woman who figured in the terrible tragedy as the only ear witness. The story is a dark one, and reveals events of a nature criminal and revolting, and which lead the mind to the conviction that in the death of both parties the community has suffered little. The woman, ANNA BEITEL, who, as we have stated, was a niece of the murdered man, stood also in the relation to him of a paramour. With a faithful wife who grieved incessantly over the faithless conduct of her husband, MATUSCH's criminal association with his niece finds no defenders except among the totally vitiated and depraved. By this niece he had one child. This child lingered along with a wretched existence for a short time and died. This was about a year ago. Since then the young woman had remained with MATUSCH. For some time past, though to all appearances friendly, there had been a growing coldness between MATUSCH and GENSBAUER, and it now appears that jealousy was at the bottom of all. GENSBAUER at last made a declaration of ardent affection to ANNA BEITEL, and endeavored to prevail upon her to leave MATUSCH and elope with him. To all overtures of GENSBAUER, the paramour returned disdainful replies. Words passed between MATUSCH and GENSBAUER in relation to the girl. MATUSCH, it is stated in some sources, endeavored to prevent GENSBAUER from paying attentions to the guilty woman. At last, it is stated, and there seems to be grounds for the assertion, that MATUSCH charged GENSBAUER with improper intercourse with Miss BEITEL. Words ensued. The affair of borrowing money increased the ill-feeling between the depraved men, and at last the difficulty culminated in the tragedy. It is perfectly clear that the murder was as willful and premeditated as it was cold-blooded.

CALIFORNIA.

The State Election on Wednesday—Anticipated Large Vote.

The California election for State officers and three Members of Congress, takes place on Wednesday, Sept. 4, and it is anticipated that the vote polled will be the largest for several years. Previous to 1861 the vote of the State had frequently reached 120,000. In 1862, from various causes, especially the attractions offered by the gold and silver territories of the North and East, and the absence of soldiers in the Union army, it fell below 90,000. In 1863 an entire State ticket called out, after a vigorous canvass, a vote of 108,905, including about 4,300 soldiers' votes. The exciting Presidential election in 1864 called out only 105,960. Now several of the interior counties report a larger number of voters registered than they have ever yet polled, and none fall below the vote of 1864. A few counties show an increase of 15 to 20 per cent. over any previous year. The interest shown by the people in complying with the registry law indicates that very few votes will be lost. There has been considerable excitement over certain nominations, but the San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks that except with regard to two or three names on the Union ticket, the full Union strength will be drawn out. Little apprehension, it says, is expressed in the State papers for the success of the Union county tickets, and it is believed a Union majority will be retained in the Legislature.

Gen. BIDWELL, who was first nominated as the National Republican candidate for Governor, in opposition to the regular Union candidate, recently presided at a Union meeting in Chico, and on taking the chair said:

"NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS: This is unexpected to me. I claim to be a true Union man. It is my boast and my pride, that I have been a true though humble member of the great Union party—that party that sustained my country in putting down that most wicked rebellion, and that made such glorious achievments in advancement of human rights, equality and liberty. I was a candidate before that party for the nomination to the office of Governor of this great State. That I was the most fit or qualified for the position I do not pretend. That I aspired to or was ambitious for the honor and proud distinction of that position, I do not deny. And that I would, if elected, have faithfully and honestly discharged the duties of that office to the interest of the State, and the welfare of all her citizens, I do affirm. To carry out the principles of the Union Party, and save the rule of the State from falling into the hands of our enemy, the Democratic Party, I counsel you, one and all, to harmonize the discordant elements of our common party, and to vote the whole ticket on the 4th of September next. You, as well as I, know the result of my aspirations. If any single individual has reason to complain, I have. If I can lay aside all personal feelings for the good of the Union cause and aims, surely you, my neighbors and friends, can. I have striven so to do, and trust I have succeeded. Between my conscience and my God I have considered all the circumstances and determined to do what I conceive to be my duty. That duty tells me I must support the Union ticket in this State."

The San Francisco *Times* describes Mr. CALEB T. FAY, who has been nominated for Governor in the place of Gen. BIDWELL, as a Radical Unionist, an upright and industrious legislator, and a correct business man. In his letter accepting the nomination he says:

"I cannot consent that the Union Party, with which I have acted in this State since its formation, shall take a step backward, as is manifest in the adoption of its cowardly platform of July 12, and its tame submission to conspirators against the popular will, without uttering my protest and declaration that if it does go back I will not go with it. I will consent to belong only to a party that is progressive."

Hon. FRANK M. PIXLEY, who has been stumping some portions of the interior with Mr. GORHAM, the Union candidate, in a recent letter writes:

"The campaign is all right, and I believe there is no more danger of the election of Mr. GORHAM than there was one month before the election of Mr. LOW. I have stumped this State for years, and while in every place we find some of our Union Party friends disappointed and apathetic, this fact and the attacks of the *Union* nerve others to more active exertion. There is one thing very noticeable wherever we go—GORHAM leaves no enemies behind. I have never seen a candidate so successful in gaining friends, and toning down opposition and prejudice. In every place he manages to see and talk with his opponents, never failing to convert them into friends and partisans. His declarations and promises are manly, and carry conviction to his hearers—indeed, he is a man of very marked ability. I am sure that he is honest, and I believe that he will make a good Governor, or I would not be engaged in this campaign. I have had opportunities to judge, and I believe in him; and believe, too, that he has determined to perform the duties of his office fearlessly, and in such a manner that no honest man will regret his elevation to power."

The Succession to the Hawaiian Throne.

From the San Francisco Alta California.

The latest advices from the Sandwich Islands say that the King has not yet designated a successor to the throne, though it was reported that he had lately paid a brief visit to Honolulu for the purpose of conferring with his Cabinet upon the question, and that it was understood that Prince WILLIAM LUNALILO had been named as his successor. This latter statement, we are assured by private advices, is incorrect, and there is no probability that KAMEHAMEHA has or ever will name his successor, and that if he does name Prince WILLIAM, there will be a peaceable but effective revolution, which will prevent that dissolute young man from ever assuming the sovereignty of the Islands. The present King, as is well known, is slowly dying. He leaves no heir, but under the Hawaiian law and usage he may designate some one who shall succeed him after his death, his choice being made with the approval of his Cabinet, and publicly proclaimed. In the event of the King dying without issue or designated heir, a choice is made by the chiefs or nobles, and ratified by the people. KAMEHAMEHA is superstitious and believes that, under the influence of some sorcery, he will die on a certain day; and he believes that his life will be cut short by any provision made against the time of his death. Prince WILLIAM, commonly known as "drunken Prince BILL," has a small party of native adherents, who espouse his claim to the throne for the reason that he is allied to the old KAMEHAMEHA stock, and, except the present Sovereign, is the only male representative of that once powerful family. But he is a young man of notoriously bad habits, and, like KAMEHAMEHA, is shortening his days by his vices. Though he is naturally a man of great talent, such are his habits and reputation, he could not possibly command any support worth mentioning should a contest arise. The probability is, however, that there will be no contest, but that the choice of the nobles and of the people will fall upon Mrs. BISHOP, whose name is most frequently mentioned in connection with the Hawaiian succession by those who are well informed in Sandwich Island politics. Mrs. BISHOP is a lineal descendant from one of the powerful chiefs who were rivals and coadjutors of the great KAMEHAMEHA who conquered the Islands and compelled an acknowledgment of his sovereignty, like a royal old usurper as he was. Of superior intellectual endowments, excellent education, a mind improved by travel, popular among the natives, it is thought that Mrs. BISHOP has superior qualifications for the position to which her rank and station seem to entitle her. In the event of an election, we are informed that she will be sure to receive the support of the nobles or chiefs, the missionaries, the foreign residents, and, through these, the whole people of the islands. The accession of Mrs. BISHOP, who, though a pure blood descendant from a powerful chief, is the wife of an American banker at Honolulu, would be a matter of congratulation to the people of the United States. Naturally, the sympathies and affiliations of the lady in question are toward the United States, and should she ever become the sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands, American interests there would be sure of all needed protection and assistance.

Decrease of the Chinese Population of California—Extortions Practiced upon Them.

From the San Francisco Alta Californian.

Within the last six months many thousands of the Chinamen who spent years in the mines of California have gone away to Nevada, Montana and Idaho. The placers of the Territories attract them, and in the Silver State they find work on the railroad. As for the number who have migrated, there is no record of it, but 5,000 would be a very low estimate, and probably 10,000 would be nearer the true figure. As many as 300 have left a single town, (Chinese Camp, in Tuolumne County, for instance,) and in more than one county the decrease in the Chinese residents is said to be at least 1,000. The certain pay of the railroad, $31 per month, is a great attraction to them, and many who remain in the mines say they too would go if the work were easier and the hours of labor fewer each day. Those who start for the Northern Territories give as a reason the receipt of letters from friends informing them that there is no miner's tax, and in many places they can get water for washing without paying a ditch company. The foreign miners' tax and the water tax together absorb, in many instances, half of their total receipts, and a journey of 1,000 miles is willingly undertaken when there is a fair prospect of escaping from both.

One of the results of this exodus will be a decided decline in the receipts of the State Treasury. A tax of $4 per month is levied on all foreigners who work in the mines, but by common consent, or at least without public objection, the tax is collected only from Chinamen, and they have in some years paid as much as $250,000. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, the amount was $196,000; but there has been a slow decline since, not so much because of the decrease in the number of miners as because of their inability to pay. The tax collectors, who receive a proportion of the amount collected, and thus have a strong motive for studying the best method of managing the business, have found that by severity they would drive the Celestials away from their respective districts or counties, so they generally try to accommodate their demands to the ability of the companies. In those claims which pay well, the full tax is exacted for every man; in others, the tax is exacted for one-half or one-fourth of the miners, according to circumstances. This mode of doing business gives great opportunities to dishonest collectors, who, it is said, accept $2 of Chinamen who demand receipts, and $4 from those who do not, and as Celestials are not permitted to testify in our Courts of "justice" against white villains, the swindle has the indirect sanction of the law. Probably not half, perhaps not a third of the Collectors are guilty of this dishonesty, although both Chinamen and white men complain of it as a common thing.

MEXICO.

Reported Mutiny in the Liberal Army—Canales and Juarez—General Items.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Orizaba, Aug. 7, says:

"The mutinous spirit has already developed itself in the capital. Nearly 200 officers of the Liberal army were thrown into prison several days since. They were engaged in a plot against JUAREZ, is all the intelligence we can get. This is the beginning only. Intelligent men (both foreign and native) predict a revolution in sixty days, ninety at furthest. They stake money upon the prediction. The army is not favorable to JUAREZ. His policy is too rigid. DIAZ is more popular with the soldiers; so is ESCOBEDO, or CORONA.

Gen. CANALES sent his Adjutant to the capital to negotiate for a recognition of himself as one of the liberators of Mexico. The chiefs seem disposed to unite all the conflicting elements, and especially to conciliate CANALES. So DIAZ and ESCOBEDO united in a request that CANALES might be recognized. But JUAREZ refused to hold communication with him. He called him a fillibuster and robber, and said he would send an army to 'drive him out of the country.' CANALES swears the 'Indian dictator will have a d—d good time in doing it.' The Imperial privates and subordinate officers, French and Austrian, to the number of 2,000, are now on the road toward Vera Cruz, and on their way home. They are without means, many of them begging for food. The President has spared their lives. What a magnanimous man! It is a curious fact that most of the respectable families in Mexico are in mourning for the late Emperor. His portrait will yet hang side by side with those of ITURBIDE and HIDALGO. They shot ITURBIDE for treason; now he is one of their household gods. The greatest outrages were committed after MAXIMILIAN's death. They stole his clothes even; all his personal property, and when embalmed he wore his servant's coat. It was still on him two weeks ago. Such are our Republican brethren on this side of the Gulf. The Courts are still at work, and every week we have one or more executions."

The Brownsville *Ranchero*, of the 21st, publishes the following, and comments upon it with much earnestness:

MILITARY H'DQUARTERS LINE OF THE RIO GRANDE,
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TAMAULIPAS,
MATAMORAS, Aug. 13, 1867.

These headquarters have received notice from various sources that Catholic priests, residents of Brownsville, frequently come to this city, contrary to prohibitions which have been made, I recommend to you that in such cases you proceed against them, according to existing laws, prohibiting said priests from coming to this city, arresting all offenders and holding them subject to the disposition of these headquarters.

FELIPE B. BERIOZABAL.

To the Chief of Police of this District.

Arrival in New-Orleans of Refugees from Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 28.

Monday night the schooner *Independence* arrived from Vera Cruz with 100 Austrian soldiers from the Imperial army in Mexico. They left Aug. 6, with the understanding that they are to remain in the United States. They received free passage to New-Orleans, and each one a small sum of money from the Austrian Consul at Vera Cruz, in consideration of which the Austrian Government has got rid of all obligations toward them. They have now to shift for themselves. The *Independence* also brought some thirty Germans, who composed a settlement which was started some time since, under MAXIMILIAN's protection, in Yucatan, Mexico. They had to leave on account of being persecuted by the Mexicans. Some seven or eight hundred French, Spanish, German and English citizens, who had been carrying on business in Mexico and other cities under the protection of the French Ambassador, Mr. DANO, were on their way to Vera Cruz to take passage to Europe. They left on account of the persecution they were subjected to by the Mexicans.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF A CAR CONDUCTOR.

The Deceased Said to Have Been Assaulted by Rowdies—No Arrests Made as Yet—Coroner Schirmer to Make an Investigation.

The Board of Coroners received notice yesterday morning, that a man named CLEMENT CURTIN, quite recently a car conductor in the employ of the Belt Railroad Company, had died at his residence, No. 3 Trinity-place, under peculiar circumstances.

From inquiries made by our reporter, he ascertained the following facts: It appears that on the evening of the 21st ult., a gang of rowdies entered car No. 84, of the Belt line, which vehicle was under the charge of the deceased, and commenced a course of gross misconduct, using profane and indecent language, and abusing the other passengers in the car. Mr. CURTIN naturally remonstrated with these men, and requested them to desist. This seemed a signal for more outrageous conduct, and the rowdies threatened the unfortunate conductor with personal violence if he interfered with them. The deceased was not discouraged, however, but he took the precaution, on reaching the Battery terminus of the route, to inform the starter, and stated that he considered it necessary and prudent that another man be placed on the car with him, as the rowdies were still in the car, and would no doubt create a disturbance on the way up town. The official did not agree with the conductor, however, and sent the car on the up-trip with its usual complement of employes.

Nothing unusual occurred until the car reached Twenty-fifth-street, when, as the vehicle neared Bellevue Hospital, the brutal ruffians vented their cowardly malice and ferocious natures upon the hapless conductor by seizing him by the throat and choking him nearly to death itself. Not content with this, the gang struck CURTIN several vindictive blows on the face, and after pushing him over against the guard on the rear platform, concluded their assault by pounding him on the body, and finally pitched him off the car into the street, where he fell with great violence upon the pavement.

Mr. CURTIN, despite the terribly rough usage he had experienced, managed to gain his feet and reenter the car, his assailants having meanwhile made good their escape. The conductor concluded his trip, but found himself so exhausted that he was compelled to return home, when Dr. GOOD was summoned to his side. The physician was informed by his patient of the facts, and stated that he would be unable to recognize any of his assailants owing to the excitement, nor did he know any of the men nor the motive for the assault. Notwithstanding the fact that both the physician and wife of deceased had been informed of the leading facts, it does not appear that any notification was sent to the Police authorities, in order that the necessary steps might be taken to secure the arrest of the gang who perpetrated the outrage.

Mr. CURTIN lingered in great pain and distress until yesterday morning, when death terminated his sufferings, and it was only on the occurrence of that event that notice was given Capt. STEERS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, when he informed the Coroner, and Coroner SCHIRMER assumed direction of the case. A consultation was then held relative to the most fitting course of action at this late hour, which resulted in Roundsman McKELVEY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, being detailed to work up the case, and, if possible, to arrest the guilty persons, and as a slight clue is now in the officer's hands, it is hoped that he will be successful. In the meantime Drs. LEO and FINNELL will make the necessary *post-mortem* examination of the remains of the deceased conductor, but the inquest will not be held for some days, in order that sufficient time may be given the Police to ferret out and arrest the assailants.

Coroner SCHIRMER is desirous of procuring the attendance of the passengers in the car at the time of the assault, as witnesses at the inquest, and they are earnestly requested to call or send their address to the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-street. Should any one have information to give, he will further the ends of justice by calling upon the Coroner or Capt. STEERS, at the Liberty-street Station-house.

Mr. CURTIN was a native of Ireland and 35 years of age, and he leaves a widow, but no children.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. Harris' Weekly Report—The Death Rate of New-York and Brooklyn as Compared with those of Foreign Cities—Continued Alarming Mortality Among Children—The Gulf-Coast Pestilence, &c.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President SCHULTZ in the chair.

The usual weekly letter from Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, was presented and ordered on file. The communication reads as follows:

In the week that ended the last day of August there were 579 deaths in New-York, including 49 in public institutions. There were 256 deaths in Brooklyn, including 26 in county institutions and streets beyond the city limits. This mortality in the two cities is equal to a yearly death-rate of 37.94 in 1,000 living in the former and 40.64 in 1,000 in the latter, estimated upon the census of 1865. The death-rate in London, the second week in August, was 21 in 1,000, and in Edinburgh 21, Dublin 14, Liverpool 26, and in Vienna, the previous week, 29 per 1,000 yearly rate. In those cities, as in New-York and Brooklyn, sanitary care has been stimulated by the presence of cholera in the country. Immense rainfalls have aided in cleansing all these cities.

Zymotic or filth diseases and infectious caused 43.18 per cent. of all the deaths in New-York, and 39.84 per cent. of the total mortality in Brooklyn. Diarrhœal disorders caused nearly one-third of the total mortalities in both cities, and they constituted nearly 75 per cent. of the deaths by the so-called zymotic causes in New-York, and 80.39 per cent. in Brooklyn.

Children in the first year of infancy gave 228, or 39.38 per cent. of the total in New-York, and 109, or 42.58 per cent. in Brooklyn. And under five years there perished 390, or 67.36 per cent. of all who died in the former, and 180, or 70.31 per cent. of the total in the latter city; 165 children in the former and 86 in the latter city died with acute diarrhœal disorders. The continuance of this kind of mortality among children points to local and preventable evils that must not be overlooked by the people, for, as Dr. FARR says concerning the 177 deaths of this kind in London three weeks ago, so it may be said in New-York: "Many of these young lives would be saved if proper attention were paid to their diet and the medical aid they may need at the earliest stage of the malady."

The season continues favorable to health. The mean temperature was 70° Fahrenheit last week; the average humidity was 62; total saturation of the atmosphere being regarded as 1,000. The rainfall was equal to 1¼ inches depth. The total rainfall in August was equal to 8.79 inches on the ground in the lower districts of the City. In the past three months there were 24.53 inches of rainfall, according to Dr. LOINES' observations. Malarial fevers are now very prevalent in Richmond and Westchester Counties. The zymotic diseases in New-York and Brooklyn seemed to be centralized in the badly drained districts, but their causes are inseparably associated with unhealthy housing and local nuisances. The pestilence that is now desolating the cities near the Gulf coast is reported to have elected such unhealthy districts for its worst ravages. Though the calamity those people suffer was preventable, whatever relief money and sympathy can give should be offered immediately.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	New-York.	Brooklyn.
Zymotic infections	250	[illegible]
Of which Whooping-cough caused	38	4
Of which Typhoid fever caused	9	2
Of which Dysentery caused	22	11
Of which Diarrhœa caused	46	15
Of which Cholera (Asiatic) caused	1	—
Of which Cholera infa'm caused	115	68
Constitutional diseases	123	51
Of which the Diathetic diseases caused	8	6
Of which the Tubercular diseases caused	115	45
Local diseases	155	54
Of which diseases of the nervous system	62	30
Of which diseases of the circulatory system	7	6
Of which inflammatory diseases of the respiratory system	47	6
Of which diseases of the digestive system	25	13
Of which diseases of the urinary system	13	1
Developmental diseases	38	22
Of which in children there were	20	8
Of which in old age there were	3	5
Of which in nutrition there were	15	7
Deaths by violence	15	6
Of which by accident and negligence there were	15	6
Cause not specified or ill-defined	—	2
Mortality for the week	579	256

RECAPITULATION OF AGES, SEXES AND NATIVITIES.

NEW-YORK.		BROOKLYN.	
Men	89	Men	32
Women	69	Women	28
Boys	228	Boys	119
Girls	193	Girls	77
Total	579	Total	256
NATIVITIES.		NATIVITIES.	
Austria	2	British America	1
England	5	England	10
France	3	France	2
Germany	29	Germany	10
Holland	1	Ireland	27
Ireland	111	Scotland	3
Italy	1	United States	202
Norway	1	West Indies	1
Poland	1	Total	256
Scotland	3		
Sweden	1		
Switzerland	2		
United States	417		
West Indies	2		
Total	579		

A report was submitted from the Board of Estimates, and referred in the usual manner.

Applications were received from several butchers, asking permission to establish slaughter houses above Forty-second-street. In most instances permits were granted.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday, 12th inst.

Our Oldest Citizen.

To-day is the ninety-sixth anniversary of one who claims to be the oldest inhabitant living and born in New-York City—Mr. JOSEPH MEEKS, Sr., who for over fifty years has been a resident of the Fifth Ward. He was born in Hanover-street, 4th September, 1771, commenced the cabinet business when a young man, with a mere nominal capital, which he carried on successfully for nearly half a century, and retired wealthy about 1834.

He remembers and was present at the Battery when the British evacuated this City, and assisted in tearing to atoms the British flag which was left flying, and also assisted in raising the first American flag that was ever raised in New-York. During his time the City, from Fulton-street up, has been built.

He was married in the year 1800 to a highly estimable young lady, SARAH C. VANDYKE, with whom he lived happily for sixty-five years. She died about two years since. They had ten children, eight of whom are living, eighty grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren.

It may be truly said that he has been greatly blessed, having at the present time all his faculties and good health, and, at the advanced age of 96, can read his morning TIMES without the use of glasses. He has been a subscriber of the TIMES from its first issue.

The Richmond County Agricultural Society.

The Richmond County Agricultural Society held a meeting last evening at the race course near the New-Dorp Station, Staten Island. There was a large attendance of members.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. D. L. CLAWSON, after which the Committees appointed at the last meeting to make arrangements for the coming fair reported progress. Mr. HIRAM DIXON reported that he waited upon ERASTUS BROOKS, Esq., and GEORGE W. CURTIS, for the purpose of asking them to deliver addresses on the opening of the fair, to which those gentlemen replied that they would do so with pleasure.

On motion, it was resolved that the Press of Richmond County be honorary members of the Society.

The meeting was addressed at some length by the President and Mr. HIRAM DIXON, after which the meeting adjourned.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Quoits—Game for the Championship and $500.

A well-contested game of quoits for the championship and $250 a side, occurred on Monday afternoon on the quoit grounds attached to the premises of WILLIAM S. DUNHAM, corner of Broadway and Astor-place, between Messrs. JOHN SMITH and HARRY SHARP, first side, and HARRY CLIFTON and WM. CRITTENDEN, second side. The game, which was for the best 41 points, was very well and closely played, and elicited intense satisfaction from the large assemblage of people who witnessed the sport. Several minor games were played by fair players prior to the appearance of the contestants in the champion game.

The matched game was opened by Mr. SMITH, who led, and the first innings resulted in a draw. The game, which was exceedingly well and closely played, consumed two hours and a half, during which time 52 innings were made, and resulted in favor of Messrs. SMITH and SHARP, who scored 41 points to their opponents 40.

The following is the score of the game:

Innings.	Smith.	Sharp.	Totals.
3	2	1	3
4	2	0	2
5	1	0	1
6	1	0	1
9	0	1	1
11	0	1	1
12	1	0	1
14	2	0	2
16	1	0	1
20	1	0	1
22	1	0	1
25	1	0	1
29	0	1	1
31	2	1	3
32	1	0	1
34	0	1	1
35	2	0	2
36	1	1	2
38	1	0	1
40	1	0	1
41	1	0	1
42	0	1	1
[illegible]	1	0	1
46	1	0	1
49	0	1	1
50	1	0	1
53	1	0	1
54	1	1	2
56	2	1	3
Total	28	13	41

Innings.	Clifton.	Critt'den.	Totals.
2	1	0	1
7	1	1	2
8	1	0	1
10	1	0	1
13	1	2	3
15	1	0	1
17	1	1	2
18	1	1	2
19	1	0	1
21	(Draw.)		
23	0	1	1
24	1	0	1
25	0	2	2
27	1	1	2
28	1	1	2
30	0	1	1
33	0	1	1
37	0	1	1
38	2	2	4
44	2	0	2
47	1	2	3
48	1	1	2
51	2	1	3
52	1	0	1
55	2	0	2
Total	22	18	40

SUMMARY.—Mr. HUDSON, gamekeeper. SMITH scored 28 points; SHARP 13 points—total, 41 points. CLIFTON scored 22 points; CRITTENDEN 18 points—total, 40 points.

Base Ball—Picked Nine Match—New-York vs. Brooklyn.

This game was played at the Union Grounds yesterday, in the presence of 4,000 or 5,000 spectators and resulted in the success of the New-York nine by a score of 22 to 17. The playing was first class on both sides, and the strife for the individual prizes called forth the finest points of the players. The match was arranged by a Committee of Cassia Lodge, and the proceeds are for the benefit of the Masonic Board of Relief, of Brooklyn, E. D.

The Committee on Prizes made the following awards to players: For the best general play in their respective positions, WALKER, pitcher; KELLY, catcher; START, first base; HATFIELD, second; FERGUSON, third; DEVYR, short; BIRDSALL, left field; ROGERS, centre; KLEIN, right. Each of these players received a handsome gold badge of a very appropriate design. KELLY, of the Actives, received a copy of Mr. DEACON's statuette of "The Pitcher," presented by Mr. A. H. ROGERS, for the best average score; DEVYR, of the Mutuals, the same prize, presented by Mr. DEACON, for the best home run; FLANDERS, of the Stars, a pair of shoes for the best fly catch—a fine ball from the bat. ROGERS, of the Stars, for the most fly-catches, he having taken six in fine style. A handsome silver-mounted bat was presented to the players of the Union Club for making the most bases, (twenty.) The Star Club, having made the next greatest number, (seventeen,) received a similar prize. In addition to these prizes, each player received a silver badge, suitably engraved and of a neat design. Mr. A. M. ROGERS made the presentations to the players, and as the names were called out the crowd expressed their approbation in cheers. Taken altogether, the [illegible] was a great success, and will net a large sum for the object intended. The score is appended:

BROOKLYN.	Outs.	Runs.	NEW-YORK.	Outs.	Runs.
Start, 1st b	2	3	Pike, 3d b	4	2
Macdiarmid, 2d b	2	3	Goldie, 1st b	3	4
Swandel, c	5	1	Collins, r. f	4	2
Ferguson, 3d b	2	2	Devyr, s. s	2	3
Rogers, c. f	2	2	Birdsall, l. f	4	1
Klein, r. f	3	2	Kelly, c	2	4
Zettlein, p	4	1	Hatfield, 2d b	3	2
Flanders, s. s	3	2	Pabor, c. f	2	2
Fesler, l. f	4	0	Walker, p	3	2
Total	27	17	Total	27	22

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Brooklyn	2	0	5	1	0	7	0	1	1—17
New-York	0	7	3	0	0	4	4	2	2—22

Fly-Catches—Brooklyn, 10; New-York, 14.
Out on Fouls—Brooklyn, 9; New-York, 4.
Bases on hits—Brooklyn, 36; New-York, 51.
Left on Bases—Brooklyn, 5; New-York, 7.
Home Runs—DEVYR, 1; PABOR, 1.
Passed Balls—SWANDEL, 8; KELLY, 2.
Called Balls—ZETTLEIN, 11; WALKER, 11.
Umpire—Mr. A. H. ROGERS, of the Resolute Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MACDIARMID and WILLIAMSON.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

The Sufferers in Texas.

Messrs. NORTON, SLAUGHTER & Co. acknowledge the receipt of the following donations for the relief of the Galveston sufferers, and state that they have forwarded the same to the Howard Association, and their willingness to receive other contributions, which they will be glad to forward in like manner:

Brown Brothers & Co., $100; Jay, Cooke & Co., $100; Howes & Macy, $100; Chas. Lülling & Co., $100; R. Atkinson & Co., $100; Fisk & Hatch, $100; Clark, Dodge & Co., $50; Halgarten & Co., $50; Oelrichs & Co., $50; Thomas Eakin, $50; J. B. Alexander & Co., $50; R. H. Ober & Co., $50; Northrup & Chick, $50; Jewell, Harrison & Co., $50; E. D. Morgan & Co., $50; Taussig, Fisher & Co., $50; Wells, Fargo & Co., $50; Smith, Randolph & Co., $50; Lees & Waller, $50; Fenner, Bennett & Bowman, $50; A. S. Jarvis & Co., $50; Garrison & Allen, $50; Sawyer, Wallace & Co., $50; Lehman Bros., $50; L. E. Amsinck & Co., $25; Dymond & Lally, $25; Wilson, Callaway & Co., $25; Kremelberg & Co., $25; Scott, Zerega & Co., $25; P. Harmony's Nephews, $25; Jno. M. Pendleton, $25; B. P. Baker & Co., $25; Manning & De Forest, $25; A. H. Pomeroy, $25; S. V. White, $25; W. Woodward, Jr., $25; Benner, Brown & Pinkney, $25; Knoop, Hanneman & Co., $25; C. Powell, Green & Co., $25; H. M. Benedict, $20; F. & J., $10; J. S., $10; J. B. K., $10. Total, $2,020.

Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co. acknowledge receipt of the following additional contributions: TURNBULL & Co., $25; Cash, $5; F. P. JAMES, $50; R. N. COWDRY, $50; Cash, $5; Mrs. H. D. W., $10. Total, $145. Previously acknowledged, $1,520. Total, $1,665.

OLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

THROWING VITRIOL.

Mr. CHAS. WELLS is a "sport," and frequents Broadway corners by day and more secret haunts at night, where they fight the "tiger," and the clink of ivory chips is a familiar sound. Like many others of that ilk, CHARLES has formed the acquaintance of certain "fashionable" damsels of doubtful character, among whom is a Miss FRANCES NORTON, residing in Crosby-street. The pair quarreled on Monday night, and had recourse to fisticuffs as an arbiter, which battle went against WELLS, and he, as is alleged by the frail and fair complainant, had recourse to other tactics by drawing a bottle containing vitriol from his pocket and pouring the contents over the person of his antagonist, the virulent fluid fortunately only falling upon her clothing, which it completely destroyed. The man was arrested by the Fourteenth Ward Police and arraigned before the magistrate, who committed him for trial and remanded the woman to the House of Detention in Mulberry-street as a witness.

A HAMMERER.

LOTTIE HAYES is a woman of strong passions and Amazonian proclivities, as was fully proved by her conduct yesterday, when she met JOHN HAMMER, a German, who resides at No. 130 Greenwich-street. A quarrel ensued, and LOTTIE seized a tumbler and hurled it at JOHN, hitting him in the mouth and breaking off two of his teeth. HAMMER caused her arrest, and the magistrate gave her a cell to reflect in, prior to appearing at the Special Sessions for trial.

A NEW VERSION.

As a general rule the women of the street rob those unsophisticated men whom they entice into their apartments. Yesterday a new version of this oft-repeated tale was related in the court-room by EVA WILSON, of No. 418 Canal-street. She met JOHN CAVANAGH and he accompanied her home, when after a short sojourn EVA missed a valuable breastpin from her person, and accused JOHN of the theft. He denied the accusation and declared that he had an appointment down stairs, and incontinently proceeded to keep the same. In this emergency EVA called upon Officer TYMAN, and he arrested JOHN, when the missing jewel mysteriously made its appearance upon the pavement at the feet of the prisoner, which rendered his presence at the Court an imperative necessity. The magistrate locked up the accused for trial in default of bail.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THOMAS MALONEY was arrested yesterday by Officer THOMAS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on a charge of having thirty-eight lambs and two calves on a truck, which he was driving through West-street. Owing to the limited space the lambs had trodden down the calves, and were standing upon their prostrate bodies at the time of the arrest. As such practices are in direct violation of the law against cruelty to animals, the prisoner was held for trial at the Special Sessions.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.

SARAH WILLIAMS, MARGARET SMITH and THOMAS MCINTYRE were arrested yesterday by Officer THOMPSON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on a charge of having assaulted an unknown lady, at the corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-street, with felonious intent to steal as pickpockets. The Officer saw WILLIAMS withdraw her hand from beneath their victims shawl, while the other two jostled the lady and so concealed the attempt upon her pocket. The magistrate accepted the complaint, and committed the accused for trial. It did not appear that the accused had succeeded in obtaining any plunder.

BURGLARY IN WILLIAM-STREET.

At a late hour on Monday night a forcible entrance was obtained by a gang of burglars into the premises occupied by LOUIS STRULLER, at No. 163 William-street, as a dealer in guns, pistols and cutlery. The thieves broke through the cellar door, and, after gaining the interior, they proceeded to pack up in sacks over $1,800 worth of the stock, generally selecting the more valuable description of goods. A few minutes after 6 o'clock yesterday morning a signal was given by those inside the building, when a confederate drove up with a horse and wagon in front of the store, and the plunder was hastily thrown into the vehicle preparatory to an escape. At this critical juncture the thieves were discovered by MARTIN MCEVOY, of Metropolitan Fire Engine Company No. 4, who gave an alarm to Officer HEIDELBERG, of the Second Precinct, who was near at hand on his way to the Police-station. As soon as the gang heard the fire-patrol's alarm they scampered off in different directions, and so escaped arrest. The man in the wagon also attempted to escape by furiously lashing his horse, which galloped through William-street to Beekman, and thence to Nassau, being pursued by Officer HEIDELBERG. As the escaping burglar reached Printing-house Square, the wagon broke down, and Officer HEIDELBERG succeeded in arresting the fugitive and recovered the goods contained in the wagon. The prisoner was taken to the Station-house where he gave the name of ROBERT SHAW, and he was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday afternoon, when he was fully committed for trial. SHAW is 20 years of age, and resides at No. 816 Sixth-avenue. He made the following answer to the charge, "I am guilty in one sense of the word and not guilty in another."

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

Yesterday forenoon as Mr. PATRICK H. MCGARRY, of No. 42 West-street, was passing through that street, he was suddenly assaulted by a strange man, who seized him by the coat-collar and, before MCGARRY could recover himself, the fellow succeeded in abstracting his pocket-book, containing $38. While the thief was escaping he was arrested by Officer KENNELLEY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and arraigned before the Magistrate during the afternoon, the prisoner giving his name as PATRICK J. CONNELL, and he was fully committed for trial.

A HORSE DEALER IN TROUBLE.

A few days ago a poor Irish woman, named SARAH CUDDY, advertised for a situation, and she was waited upon the day after, at her residence, No. 386 Broome-street, by WM. SMITH *alias* Jackson, who represented himself as the coachman for a gentleman at New-Brighton, S. I., who wished to employ her. Mrs. CUDDY believed this statement and packed up her clothing, valued at $75, and met SMITH in Fulton-street, by previous appointment. While they were walking down town for the Staten Island Ferry, SMITH offered to carry the woman's bundle, and also received $1 50 in cash, when he ran away. The woman discovered that the whole story was a hoax. Accidentally meeting SMITH yesterday, she caused his arrest by Officer FITZPATRICK, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who arraigned him before the Court, and the magistrate remanded him for trial. SMITH, says he is a horse dealer. None of the stolen property has been recovered.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

THEY WILL KEEP TRYING IT.

Almost every day the Police reports relate how some one ends a career of shoplifting by retiring to the uncongenial privacy of a prison, but those most interested appear never to read the lesson thus furnished them, as there is no diminution in the material for homilies. On yesterday ROBERT B. FLEMING, No. 52 John-street, related that a man giving the name of JOHN BECK had come to his store on the 30th ult., priced several rings, and at last selected one which he wished enlarged, and left saying he would call and get it on the next day. Very shortly after his departure Mr. FLEMING found that two gold rings valued at $25 had also taken their departure. The next day of course came without BECK, but a search for the rings discovered them in a neighboring pawn shop, and a description of the person who had pawned them indicated BECK as that person. Accidentally that desired individual was on yesterday met on the street by an employe of Mr. FLEMING, and handed into the custody of a Police officer. BECK was committed for an examination, which means he will be sent to the Court of Special Sessions, and thence to such point as shall suit the convenience of Justices KELLY and DOWLING.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

A BOARDING-HOUSE OPERATOR.

CHARLES RATHE was a boarder in the house No. 412 Seventh-avenue, and it having been noticed that almost simultaneously with his arrival, articles of value began to disappear from the various rooms, the two events became linked in the minds of his cohabitants, and in an unlucky moment for RATHE, his trunk was searched and found to contain about $300 worth of money and goods stolen from different inmates of the house. Complaints were filed against RATHE by JACOB MAYER, who had lost $75 in money and a breastpin valued at $10, and by PHILIP KNOBLACH, who had lost a meerschaum pipe worth $12. These articles having been found in RATHE's trunk, the accused was held for trial at the Court of General Sessions, meantime changing his boarding place to the Tombs, having been committed without bail.

"THERE BE LAND-RATS AND WATER-RATS,"

and both of them crowding the piers of the City, together with amphibious creatures that are both. The piers are dangerous places, as PETER GILMORE, of No. 538 West Twenty-seventh-street, discovered on Monday evening about 6 o'clock. He was on board the steamer *Connecticut*, then lying at Pier No. 44 North River, and was in the crowd at the office window waiting to purchase a passage ticket, when he felt a hand upon his breast, and instantly discovered that his watch, valued at $75, had been wrenched from its resting place in his vest pocket. A man who had been standing beside him was seen running away, and GILMORE pursued. The heat was short but spirited, as at the corner of West and Charlton streets the fugitive was intercepted by Officer LYNCH, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. The watch was dropped the moment before, and it was picked up from the ground at the point where Lynch law decreed a halt. The fugitive gave the name of CHARLES MILLER, and by that name will cumber the trial list of the next term of the Court of General Sessions, while opposite will be the qualifying remark, "Larceny from the Person."

FAIR PROFITS FOR FAIR WORK.

Two colored boys, named JOHN BENSON and WILLIAM CHARLES, were arraigned on the charge of robbing the till of WILLIAM ORFEN, No. 128 Spring-street, of $13, and were sent to the Court of Special Sessions. The boys volunteered the information that their calling is a lucrative one. "If we has good luck and works far, we makes sometimes $80 in a day."

ONE THING CERTAIN.

Mrs. ISABELLA HAABUX, No. 261 Bleecker-street, made an affidavit that on the evening of the 1st inst. she had in her possession a box containing $100 worth of jewelry, and that on the succeeding evening, going to the box, she found it broken open and the jewelry gone, and that her domestic MARY REILLY was the only person, excepting herself and husband, who had access to the box. It being thus rendered certain that a quantity of jewelry had been stolen, the girl MARY was temporarily committed to await further investigation.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

A FRIENDLY PART ENDS BADLY.

JAMES KEATING, of No. 404 West Thirty-eighth-street, having need of quadrupedal services, went to the horse market with the design of supplying his want. It is well known that there are congregated about that locality the most accommodating and disinterested gentlemen in the world—men who are not only ready to serve a friend, but always ready to sacrifice the dearest wishes of their hearts and their most valuable time to accommodate an entire stranger; indeed horse-auction philanthropy borders on the impossible. It was one of these redeemers of our race who laid himself at the disposal of Mr. KEATING, showed him the bad points of the equines that were trotted out for his inspection, cautioned him against sharpers, and in every way gave him to understand that he, MATHEW READY, would not allow him, JAMES KEATING, to fall a victim to the wiles of any horse-jockeys alive. READY was positive the horses at the auction were precisely what KEATING did not want, but that up town READY had an animal that would exactly fill the part of equine servitor to Mr. KEATING—in point of fact an A 1 dirt cheap. Up town they went in quest of the marvelous beast, and KEATING found him in Jones' Wood, where READY knocked him down and robbed him of $85. READY is a youth of 22 years, and was committed in default of $1,000 to answer the charge of robbery at the Court of General Sessions.

A BRACE OF BRUTES,

one in the wagon and one in the shafts, were taken in charge by Officer FISHER, of the Twenty-second Precinct, at the corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second-street. The one in the shafts was a horse shockingly lame, and the one in the wagon was a man named PHILIP SMITH, who was driving the other. SMITH was required to give bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge of cruelty to an animal at the Court of Special Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, P. J.

Nos.		Nos.	
12	Kobbe vs. Davis.	77	Archer vs. Lineman.
34	Wilson vs. Williams.	78	Kaufman vs. Doane.
41	Hamlin vs. Lowenstein.	83	Turner vs. Hall.
73	Holligarten vs. Gibson.	86	Kerr vs. Mandel.

The call commences at No. 91, Long vs. Washburn.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
22	Botte vs. Routh.	37	Neschke vs. Stoppel.
—	Monroe vs. Nesmith.	38	Gavitt vs. Christie.
29	Greve vs. Plattner.	39	Murray vs. Smith.
30	Wilgus vs. Elliott.	40	Fullman vs. King.
31	Danziger vs. Guest.	41	Moore, &c., vs. Carroll.
32	Monroe vs. Nickerson.	42	Smith vs. Morton.
33	Schroeder vs. Peters.	43	Fleury vs. Brown.
34	Randall vs. Tyman.	44	Curtis vs. Ward.
35	Savage vs. Mahoney.	45	Coffee vs. Justh.
36	The Same vs. The Same.	46	Hoagland vs. Birdseye.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

THE TRADESMEN'S BANK DEFALCATION.

James Arnold, late Receiving Teller of the Tradesmen's National Bank, who was committed to jail on a charge of embezzling $34,000 from that institution, was taken before United States Commissioner STILLWELL to-day for the purpose of offering bail. Arnold was originally committed in default of $15,000 bail, but this was subsequently reduced to $10,000.

Several persons offered to become bondsmen to-day for Arnold, but several of them were rejected as unsatisfactory. Two of the men, however, were finally accepted. The bondsmen are James Morgan, of Yonkers, N. Y., who gave bonds in $6,000, justifying in double the amount, and Stephen N. Reeves, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who gave bonds in $4,000, also justifying in double the amount.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge McCunn.

David Selig vs. L. R. Goldsmith; judgment for defendant. Catharine Gervin *vs.* John W. Mitchel; motion granted. Garret P. Bergen *vs.* Lucien Dubernet; motion granted. Mitchel W. Freedenburg *vs.* Henry Dryfus et al.; findings in the Clerk's Office. John Hobbs *vs.* Gustave Bunge; case settled. Michael Samper *vs.* Elizabeth Samper; motion granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were fifty-two cases on the calendar for trial yesterday at the opening of the Court of Special Sessions at 9 o'clock. These were all disposed of by 11:15. It must be difficult for those unacquainted with the Court to understand how so many charges can be heard and disposed of so rapidly, and at the same time judiciously. The life-long experience of Justice DOWLING among the people who frequent the Court, however, explains the matter. Probably three-fourths of those who appear to answer charges of petit larceny are regular visitors, who come, are disposed of for a time, go out to their old trade, and return again for another judgment. Again, in the numerous cases of assault and battery of which tenement-house brawls are so prolific, and in those others where street-corner rowdies do their share of brutality, the magistrate in a dozen questionings gets at the merits of the case, and in a word or two disposes of the whole affair, while he nips in the bud the occasional efforts to be eloquent or tedious of incipient counselors. Very rarely indeed a case comes up in which a point of law is involved, and even this is got through with a clear sightedness and celerity uncommon in any other Court.

With few exceptions, the cases tried yesterday came under the title of petty larceny and assault and battery, and none of these had any peculiar features. It is painful to see how many children are brought up charged with petty thefts, and if the magistrates have difficulty at times in deciding as to the weight of the punishments to be given to the delinquents, the guilt of these unfortunate children most frequently affords it. A little fellow whose chin was below the iron railing which encircles the bar of the Court, and who said he was six years old, confessed that he stole a finger ring—the charge preferred against him. It seemed heartless to make this charge, and the Judge evidently thought so, for notwithstanding the confessed guilt he let the infant prisoner go. As well try a magpie for picking up a glittering bauble from a dung heap as try a child like this with about as little knowledge of right and wrong for yielding to a like temptation. Another, who was caught in the effort to reach across a counter to get at a money-drawer, having possibly dreamed of peaches the night before, and longed for them when he awoke, was given up to his parents; and still another was disposed of in the same way who had made love to his neighbor's chicken, and sought to woo it away from its own particular roost to his. It is sad to say that in many cases where the charges are quite as trivial as those enumerated, and where the careful keeping of parents is all that is needed for the safety of the children, their natural protectors make no appearance, and the poor little wretches are of necessity sent to the House of Refuge.

ALL SHE HAD IN THE WORLD.

Margaret Burns, a handsome but depraved-looking young woman, was charged by an elderly woman named Jane Monroe with entering her room while she was asleep and stealing $17 in money, a watch and a pawn-ticket of a pair of boots—all she had in the world. Complainant stated she lives in a single room with her six children; that she was kept up until 4 o'clock in the morning, nursing one of her children, who was sick, and that then, being much fatigued, she fell asleep, when the prisoner came in and robbed her, taking the money out of the folds of her chemise, where she had concealed it. She left her but four cents to buy the children's breakfast with. The prisoner had confessed her guilt in a store in the neighborhood when charged with it. She was remanded till Saturday.

CRUELTY TO HORSES.

Henry Woods was found guilty of driving a horse having two running sores on his back. He said in his defence that he had bought the animal the night before, and had not seen the sores. The Court advised him to be more cautious in his next purchase, and fined him $50.

John Steene was fined in a like sum for driving a horse before an ice-cart, having a hole in his hoof from which matter exuded as he walked. In extenuation he said that the wagon only weighed 1,900 pounds.

Several other complaints against carters for cruelty of this kind were disposed of in this way.

A SAD CASE.

Margaret Russell was charged with abandoning her child, aged 5 months, in Fifty-first-street. The complaint was made by a citizen, Mr. George S. Carey, who saw the woman in the street, acting strangely, and questioned her as to her purpose. She stated that she wished to get rid of the child, as she thought she had had it long enough. He then gave her in charge of the officer. On examination it was ascertained that the unfortunate woman, from some cause or other, had become insane. When brought into Court her manner fully testified to the truth of this. She laughed and wept by turns, and was quite incoherent in her statements. Justice DOWLING thought the case would be best disposed of by giving her in charge, in the meantime, to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 3, 1867.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111	10,000 O. & M. Cer.	27¼
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112	5,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st	89½
114,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	114¼	200 Canton Co.	47½
50,000 do	114½	100 Adams Ex. Co.	73¾
3,000 do	114¾	50 do 2d call	73¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	109¾	100 do	73¾
100,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	111	100 do	74
500 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss.	108¼	100 U. S. Ex. Co.	73¾
164,000 do	108⅜	74 Wells & F. Ex.	65½
7,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	108¼	15 Amer. Ex.	71¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '71, R.	117	100 do	71½
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	99¾	100 do	69¾
100,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	99¾	100 Erie	69½
15,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d series	107¼	200 do s10	69¾
13,000 do	107¼	300 do b10	70
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	64½	700 do	70
10,000 N. Car. 6s x-c	53¾	100 do 2d call	70¼
2,000 do	54	200 Hudson R.	125½
6,000 do	53½	300 do	126¼
1,000 Ga. St. 7s	84½	400 do	125¼
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s, nw	53½	200 do 2d call	126
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	79	600 M. S. & N. I. R.	83½
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	91	100 Reading	103¾
4,000 Chi. & Alt. Inc.	80	100 do	103½
1,000 Chic. R. I. 1st M.	101	400 Clev. & Pitts.	93½
3,000 G. W. R. 2d M.	74	19 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	106¾
1,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st M	104	1,000 Chi. & N W R.	46½
1,000 Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M	92	20 Second-av. R.	60
100 West. U. Tel	42¼	540 Cleve. & Tol	126
200 do b30	42½	700 Chic. & R. I.	103½
100 do	42⅛	100 do s15	103⅝
10 Pacific Mail	144	300 do	104¼
100 do	143¾	200 do 2d call	103½
		300 do b60	103⅝
		100 Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	126
		100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	66
		10 Ft. W. & C	105½
		100 do	105¼
		100 Chi. & Alt.	117
		100 do	117½
		19 N. Y. & N. H. R.	124¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112	100 West. U. Tel.	42⅝
40,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	109¾	40 Mer. U. Ex. 25 ℔ c. paid	11
75,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '62	114¼	15 Pacific Mail	143¾
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64 C.	109¾	100 do	143⅞
19,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	111	900 N. Y. Cen.	105½
4,500 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67, New Issue	108¼	200 do	105⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	99¾	100 Erie Railroad b50	70¼
40,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	99¾	400 do s10	70⅛
4,500 Tr. N. 7 3-10s, 2d Ser.	107¼	200 do	70
60,000 do Third Ser.	107¼	400 Hud. Riv. R.	127
50,000 do	107¼	100 do	127¼
3,000 Tenn. 6s x-c	66	100 do	127⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s new	64½	200 Reading R.	103¾
3,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s	91	100 M. S. & N. I.	83½
5,000 Cleve. & T. S. F.	102	200 Ill. Cen. R.	121⅞
6 Fourth National	100	1400 Cleve. & Pitts. x-d	89
5 Shoe & L. Bank	111¼	300 Chic. & N. W.	46⅛
50 Del. & Hud. C.	145	500 do b30	46¼
100 Adams Express s60	74¼	500 do b30	46⅛
100 do	74¾	500 do	46¼
200 do	75	300 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	70¼
100 do	75¼	1100 Chi. & R. I.	103⅞
100 U. S. Ex	75	200 do s60	103⅝
100 Wells & Far. Ex.	65¼	200 do s15	103½
		100 Mil. & St. Paul	48⅝
		100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66¼
		100 Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	105½
		100 Chi. & Alt. R.	118

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Adams Ex. Co.	73⅞	200 Mich. S. N. I	82⅞
100 Mer. U. Ex. $30 p.	17	1300 do	82¾
100 West. U. Tel	42⅞	200 do b30	83
100 do b30	43	300 do c	82⅞
100 Canton Co.	47½	200 do b10	82¾
200 N. Y. Cen.	105⅝	100 Chi. R. I. & Pac.	103⅝
1100 Erie Railroad	69⅞	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	126
200 do b10	69⅞	400 Chi. & N. W.	46
100 do c	69⅞	300 C. & N. W. Pr.	70¼
100 Hud. Riv. R.	125¼	100 do b10	70⅛
200 Cleve. & Pitts.	88½	200 do	70¼

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer. c	27¼	200 Reading R.	103⅝
5,000 do	27⅜	100 Hud. Riv. R.	126⅞
600 Wells, F. & Co. Ex	65¼	200 do	127
21 Am. Ex. Co	71¼	200 do	126⅞
100 West. U. Tel	42⅜	200 do	126⅝
100 do s15	42½	100 Mich. S. & N. I. b10	83⅛
100 do	42¼	100 Chi., R. I. & P.	103⅝
100 N. Y. Cen.	105	100 do b15	103⅝
100 do b3	105½	100 do c	103½
100 Erie R. b3	70	100 Chi. & N. W.	46⅛
100 do	69¾	300 Chic. & N. W. P.	70¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C.	27¼	100 Tol. W. & W.	49¼
200 Wells Fargo Ex.	65¼	100 M. & St. P. Pf.	66
200 Adams Ex. Co.	73⅞	400 M. S. & N. I.	83½
100 U. S. Ex. Co.	75	100 do b15	83¼
100 West. U. Tel. b30	43	400 Clev. & Pitts. x-d	89½
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	105⅜	800 Chic. & N. W.	46¼
300 do b10	105⅜	100 Chic., R. I. & P.	103⅝
1200 do	105¼	300 do s60	103⅝
100 do s5	105⅜	300 do b3	103⅝
300 do b3	105⅞	1100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	70¼
1300 Erie R.	70⅛	100 do b30	70¼
400 do	70¼	100 do s10	70¼
100 do s10	70⅛	100 do s5	70⅛
100 do b10	70⅛	100 do b3	70¼
100 Hud. R. R.	127	200 P. F. W. & C.	105½
200 Reading R.	103⅝		

TUESDAY, Sept. 3—P. M.

The Gold Room is a fraction firmer than on Monday, the sales ranging 141⅛@⅜@½ ℔ cent. The speculation is rather free from excitement, but the holders for the rise appear to be firm in their views, while the number of *short* sellers is not so large as early in August. The Cash Gold is moderately easy, owing to the disbursements of 10-40 Interest yesterday and to-day, and some sales of Gold supposed to be making from the Treasury Office. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Scotia* to-morrow, (always a favorite packet,) are slightly higher than for last Saturday's mail; sales of standard 60-day bills on London at 109⅝@109⅞ ℔ cent. The Money market is dull and cheap, the wants of the Brokers being, if anything less than last week, even on the Public Funds, some descriptions of which are being lent on the Street free of interest. The Brokers in the Railway market are doing but little in the way of borrowing Money on any terms; but this easy condition of Money is occasionally felt on the Stock Exchange in a gradual increase in the disposition to buy the Dividend-paying Railroads like Hudson River, New-York Central, Rock Island, &c. The general list improved at the Second Board, after a dull forenoon. Considerable purchases of Hudson River were made at 125½@126@127 ℔ cent., and there was a demand for New-York Central at 105⅜@½ ℔ cent. Erie also improved from the morning sales.

The Public Funds were not so firm in prices by ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. as on Monday, but a large business was done at this concession, and fresh orders from Europe for the May and November 5-20s of 1865 appeared in the market, with the usual inquiry for the 1862s.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	99¾	N. West Pref	69¾	70¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114½	114¾	Rock Island	103⅝	103⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108¼	108⅜	Fort Wayne	105⅛	105⅜
N. Y. Central	105	105⅝	W. U. Telegraph	43	42⅝
Erie	69⅞	70¼	Cumberland	35	35
Hudson	126	127	Mariposa, Pref.	20	20
Reading	103⅜	103⅝	St. Paul Pref	66¼	66
Mich. Southern	82¾	83¼	Pacific Mail	144	143¾
Pittsburgh	93⅝	89*	Toledo & Wabash	49	49
Tenn. 6s, new	64½	64½	American Gold	141⅜	141⅝
Northwest	46¼	46⅛	Bills on London	109¾	109⅞

* Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	138	5-20 cou., 1867	108⅜
6 ℔ cent., 1868	138	5-20 reg., 1867	108
6 ℔ cent. coupon, 1881	112	Oregon, ½ year, 1881	108
6 ℔ cent., reg. 1881	111	6 ℔ cent., reg. 1871	116¾
500 & 1,000, '81	111¾	6 ℔ cent. cou. 1874	103⅜
5-20 registered, 1862	109¾	10-40 reg.	99¾
5-20 cou., small	112½	10-40 cou., small	102½
5-20 500 & 1,000	114¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	99¾
5-20 500 & 1,000,	111	7 3-10 1st series	107¼
5-20 500 & 1,000	111	7 3-10 2d series	107¼
5-20 cou. 1865 new iss.	108⅜	7 3-10 3d series	107¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c. '70	104	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100½
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106¼	Illinois War Loan	100½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100½	Michigan 7 ℔ c. W. Ln	108
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	100½	Tennessee 6s, 1868	65
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	100½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	65½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100½	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	64½
NY. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Virginia 6s, ex c.	50
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	100	Virginia 6s, new bds.	49
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	100	North Carolina 6s	55
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	100	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	54
Illinois reg. 1860	100	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	53½
Ill. 6s cou. '79 aft. 1860	100¼	Missouri 6s	103
Ill. 6s cou. '79 aft. 1862	100¼	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	78
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100¼	California 7s	127
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100¼	Connecticut 6s	101
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	127	People's	135
Mechanics'	118¼	Market	112¼
Union	117	Nassau	107½
Phenix	104	Shoe and Leather	111
National	112	Corn Exchange	120
Seventh Ward	107½	Continental	106
State of New-York	112	St. Nicholas	103¾
Commerce	117	Marine	140
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Commonwealth	108¼
American Exchange	117	Imp'rs. & Traders'	115
Chatham	147	Park	150
Bank of North Am's	107	Central National	106¾
Hanover	112	Fourth National	108¼
Irving	106	Oriental	135
Metropolitan	134		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Lack & W Bds.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98
Erie, 1st Mort., 1867	107	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	100¾	Tol. & W 2d M.	80¼
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	98	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	70
Buff., N.Y. & Erie. 1st '77	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	81
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	73½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	105	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Har. 3d M., '68	97	Chi. & R. I. Con. Is.	91
Mich. C., n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98½
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	116	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90½	Chi. & A. S. Fund. 1st m.	101
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	82½	Chi. & Alton Income	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	79½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	86
Chi. & N. W. Int'l B.	90	Mil. & St Paul 1st m.	86
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	85	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	81	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	58
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $436,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $60,000; total receipts, $917,731 56; total payments, $2,097,803 39; balance, $110,514,353 91.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $2,558,807.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, during the month of August, were:

1867	$1,038,823 94
1866	797,474 96
Increase	$241,348 98

At a meeting of the stockholders of the North American Steamship Company, held this day, the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year: WM. H. WEBB, ROBT. L. TAYLOR, DAVID DOWS, J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, PICKERING CLARK, WM. H. GUION, CHAS. DANA. And at a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. WEBB was elected President and Mr. DANA Vice-President of the Company.

The San Francisco papers give the following official statement of the Deposits and Coinage at the United States Branch Mint in that city for the fiscal year ending June 30:

Gold Deposits	$18,190,603
Silver Deposits and purchases	819,434
Total Deposits	$19,010,037

Gold Coinage.

	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	901,000	$18,020,000
Eagles	2,000	20,000
Half Eagles	24,000	120,000
Quarter Eagles	26,000	65,000
Total	953,000	$18,225,000

Silver Coinage.

Half Dollars	1,216,000	$608,000
Quarter Dollars	52,000	13,000
Dimes	130,000	13,000
Fine Bars	133	146,049
Total	1,398,133	$780,049

Recapitulation.

Gold Coinage	953,000	$18,225,000
Silver Coinage	1,398,133	780,049
Total	2,351,133	$19,005,049

The localities from whence the above bullion was received were as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.
Arizona	$23,437	$3,212
California	8,179,772	......
Idaho	2,020,900	98,866
Montana	576,398	......
Nevada	48,677	517,659
Oregon	975,974	183
Parted from silver	395,751	......
Parted from gold	......	113,758
Totals	$12,220,909	$733,678
Bars	5,715,260	10,709
Foreign coin	162,786	26,042
Foreign bullion	91,648	49,004
Totals	$18,190,603	$819,433

These returns compare as follows with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866:

Gold.

	1867.	1866.
United States bullion	$12,220,909	$17,436,499
Fine bars	5,715,260	......
Foreign coin	162,786	31,926
Foreign bullion	91,648	167,907
Totals	$18,190,603	$17,636,332

Silver.

	1867.	1866.
United States bullion	$733,678	$623,682
Bars	10,709	......
Foreign coin	26,042	22,459
Foreign bullion	49,004	64,448
Totals	$819,433	$710,589

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1867.

SIR: I have been represented to the department that in one or more districts in New-York the local officers are permitting distillers to pay tax upon an estimated production of spirits, instead of on an amount definitely determined by a general inspector in the manner prescribed by law. It is further said that in some instances spirits are suffered by officers to be inspected, branded and removed for consumption without passing into bonded warehouse.

I cannot believe that any Collector can have given his assent to such unwarrantable and unlawful practice, and write, with the approval of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, to learn from you whether such practice anywhere, to your knowledge, exists, and to ask of you your immediate reply to this letter, with the report of all the facts in the case.

We both desire to urge upon you a thorough oversight of the distilleries, that all may pay the tax required by law. It is only by such oversight and such payment that honest distillers can be sustained in their business by the Government.

I send a duplicate of this letter to each of the Collectors of New-York City and Brooklyn.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1867.

SIR: In determining the liability of the Michigan State Agricultural Society to special tax in respect of the business done by said Society upon its fair grounds in furnishing food and refreshments to persons visiting said Society's fair, you will consider the inclosure within which said fair is held as constituting a "single premises," and require payment of but one special tax in respect of any one branch of business conducted by said Society within said inclosure.

Persons conducting any business upon which special tax is imposed by the act in force, excepting only those who, within the inclosure of the fair grounds, sell as the agents of the Michigan Agricultural Society, must be required to pay the tax.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

To MARK FLANIGAN, Assessor.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	34	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	8,132	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	19,751	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	622	Cut Meats, pkgs.	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Lard, pkgs.	100
Wheat, bushels	26,822	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Corn, bushels	47,213	Whisky, bbls.	359
Rye, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls.	5,273
Oats, bushels	....		

ASHES—Continue in demand at $9 50 for Pots, and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is steady, and moderately inquired for.

CANDLES—Have been in demand at unchanged rates.

COFFEE—Is in better request at our quotations: Java at 24½c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c., Maracaibo 17c.@19c., Laguayra 17½c.@18½c., Rio 14½c.@19c., St. Domingo 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℔ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 28,496 bags, and sales of do. 3,792 bags. The Stock of Coffee in first hands was 93,474 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, of Rio and Santos, 70,904 bags; of Java, equal to 5,925 bags; of Ceylon, 4,110 bags; of Maracaibo, 5,992; of Laguayra, 3,794; and of other descriptions, 5,809.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

Baltimore, bags	22,800
Philadelphia, bags	8,200
New-York, bags	70,904
Grand Total, bags	101,904

COTTON—Is dull and drooping. The demand from all sources is quite limited. Middling grades closed at 26½c.@28c. ℔ lb., on sales and resales of 900 bales against receipts of 2,145 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts, thus far, this week	2,459
Receipts last week	5,678
Receipts preceeding week	8,800
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	432,964
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	656,369
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	1,069
Exports since Jan. 1	329,919
Exports since Sept. 1	471,069
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here	45,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,870,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,552,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	91,000

FISH—Business has been quite moderate since our last, at essentially unchanged prices.

DRY GOODS—A very fair jobbing trade is in progress, and remunerative rates are being realized for all really desirable fabrics. There is more call for woolens, which are held with increased confidence. The auction houses opened the season yesterday and to-day with a few moderately attractive catalogues, presented to full companies of bidders, who competed briskly for all the seasonable offerings. Fair prices were made on these. The *Independent* notices the week's business thus: "There has been a very active market in domestics during the week, without any large sales in single lots. The business has been well distributed, and in the aggregate has probably exceeded that of any previous season. Stocks are well kept up, and prices remain firm except in some descriptions of brown sheeting, the sales of which were forced for a purpose. The better qualities of brown shirtings for bleaching have been firmly held, and in some instances a slight advance has been obtained. In bleached goods the transactions have been more animated than for some time past; but the lighter and cheaper descriptions have advanced about half a cent a yard, and our quotation are fully maintained. Canton flannels are in more demand than they were, but the market is abundantly supplied, and prices steady. Drills and jeans are moderately active, and ticks and stripes are freely supplied at our quotations. Denims and cottonades are in considerable demand, but not sufficient to sensibly affect prices. In prints the trade continues lively, and the best styles have considerably diminished in first hand; some of the finer qualities are sold in advance from the mill; the market absorbs them readily, but the supply is not likely to fail. The Manchester prints, the present season, are of a very superior quality, and the patterns are very beautiful. Ginghams are in good demand, and rolled jaconets, silesias, and colored cambrics are reasonably active, without being in sufficient request to cause any advance of prices. Muslins delaines are much sought after, and good styles sell readily at firm prices. Marked improvement is noticed in the quality and patterns of this description of goods the present season. In woolens of all kinds and in Italian cloths the market has decidedly improved. Shawls are more in demand and fancy cassimeres are in good request. Flannels and blankets show no marked variation. The demand is good, but the stocks are still large in first hands, and the large importations of last Fall still affect the prices of domestic woolens unfavorably. In foreign dry goods the transactions are brisk, but sales are on a limited scale. Jobbers and country dealers buy cautiously, as though they were fearful of being caught with an overstock on a declining market. The finer qualities of goods, adapted to the trade of the City and the immediate neighborhood, move off very readily; new patterns of silks, stylish dress-goods, millinery articles and cloakings of various kinds sell readily at remunerative prices. The importations are large, and are likely to continue so for the next month, particularly of fancy goods. The auction rooms have been well supplied, and sales have been, in the main, satisfactory."

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand to-day, at about steady prices for old and drooping rates for new. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,500 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 60; very poor to good extra State at $8 10@$9 90; good to choice extra State at $9 90@$10 80 poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 10@$10 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50@$7 60
Extra State	8 10@10 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 10@10 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 00@12 50
Extra Genesee	10 90@12 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@15 00

Southern Flour continues plenty and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls., at $8 90@$13 for new, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is inactive at from $6@$8 25 for inferior to very choice ℔ bbl.; sales, 230 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $5 85 for City, $6 for Western, $5 80@$6 for Jersey, and on private terms for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 300 bbls. and sacks, at $11 75@$13 75 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been scarce and quoted firm on a moderate inquiry. Sales since our last, 37,500 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 28@$2 30; White Genesee, $2 65; Amber State, $2 30@$2 36; Amber Southern, $2 27@$2 35; White California, $2 55@$2 60, chiefly at $2 55 ℔ bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower. The demand has been less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 92,500 bushels at $1 15@$1 17½ for poor to very choice Mixed Western afloat, and $1 12@$1 16 for do. in store, and $1 08@$1 14 for unsound and damp in store and afloat ℔ bushel. Rye has been quiet; sales 4,100 bushels, including State at $1 50@$1 54, and Western at $1 40@$1 46 ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive. Oats have been plenty and decidedly lower. The demand has been less active. We quote: Old Western at 65c.@67c.; New Western at 68c.@71c.; New Crop, Jersey, at 50c.@62c.; New State at 69c.@71c., and New Southern at 60c.@68c. ℔ bushel; sales 70,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during forty-eight hours, prior to 10½ A. M., on Monday, Sept. 2, 1867: D. Patterson, Buffalo, corn; Port Gibson, Buffalo, corn; C. H. Daniels, Rochester, flour: Martha King, Oswego, wheat; Anan Harmon, Buffalo, corn; C. J. Hill, Rochester, wheat; Old Oswego, Oswego, corn; T. G. Alvord, Rome, flour, &c.; D. C. Greenly, Oswego, corn; Live Oak, Buffalo, corn and rye; J. D. Patterson, Buffalo, corn; C. J. Cole, Buffalo, corn: N. H. Laflin, Buffalo, corn; J. R. Weld, Buffalo, corn; T. P. St. John, Oswego, corn; R. F. Holley, Buffalo, wheat; S. E. Church, Buffalo, corn; James Moloney, Buffalo, corn; Henrietta, Buffalo, wheat; A. Lincoln, Oswego, corn; Dennis Lewis, Buffalo, wheat; E. B. Armstrong, Buffalo, wheat; L. J. Peck, Brockport, wheat; M. E. McKeever, Buffalo, corn; A. Moxon, Buffalo, wheat; C. P. Gregg, Buffalo, corn; James H. Baker, Buffalo, oats, &c.; S. W. Bissell, Buffalo, corn; T. W. Griffin, Buffalo, corn; Lymo, Buffalo, corn; William Lincoln, Buffalo, wheat; A. Richmond, Buffalo, oats, &c.; William Barr, Buffalo, wheat; P. R. Miner, Utica, malt; James Noxon, Lockport, wheat, &c.; G. I. Whitney, Buffalo, corn; G. N. Mitchell, Buffalo, wheat; A. S. Morgan, Buffalo, oats; Gov. Fenton, Buffalo, wheat; City of Rochester, Buffalo, corn; George B. Ford, Buffalo, corn; O. Breed, Buffalo, corn; N. Morse, Buffalo, corn; S. N. Merrick, Buffalo, corn; S. Hawes, Buffalo, corn; M. M. Caleb, Buffalo, oats; Neponsett, Buffalo, corn; L. Steel, Buffalo, corn; George W. Tifft, Buffalo, corn; J. H. Van Buren, Oswego, corn.

The movements in breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Messrs. EDWARD BILL & Co. notice, thus: "Under the influence of free receipts of Flour from the new crop of Wheat the market continues depressed, and prices of choice family grades are irregular. The trade are looking for somewhat lower rates, and are not ready buyers, purchasing only for immediate wants. With (as yet) but little of the new Spring Wheat for sale, there is a small portion only of good "Extra State" manufacturing and that description is scarce and commands full prices. A week or two hence with the usual supplies enabling our Western and City millers to operate freely, we may look for a more brisk market, and probably lower rates, but any material reduction is not expected until later in the season. As the market becomes stocked with the good brands of the West, (the quality of which was never better,) there is less demand for California. The shipments *via* Panama have ceased, but the stock has lately been increased by arrivals *via* Cape Horn. There is a brisk demand for the new Spring Wheat, and the first at hand will meet a ready sale at full prices. As yet the supplies have been (in small lots) of Southern from Georgia and Tennessee, and Winter Amber from Michigan and New-York States. With the exception of the Southern, the crop received is remarkably good in quality, but does not yield as was expected earlier in the season. Nearly all the ships on the way from California with the old Wheat have arrived lately, and increased our stock in store. Barley is nominal. Oats are in better supply and quiet. Rye is easier with moderate sales. Indian Corn is in demand, but prices are governed so much by the operations of speculators, and the changeable rates for gold and freights, that the quotations are quite irregular. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 7,450 bbls. Flour, 57,546 bushels Wheat, 452,818 bushels Corn, 9,571 bushels Peas; to South America, 5,822 bbls. Flour; to the Continent, 2,131 bbls. Flour, 5,010 bushels Wheat; to all other ports, 27,918 bbls. Flour, 5,793 bbls. Corn Meal, 16,080 bushels Corn, 326 bushels Oats, 2,647 bushels Peas, 329 bbls. Rye Flour—making a total to all ports of 43,321 bbls. Flour, 329 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,793 bbls. Corn Meal, 62,556 bushels Wheat, 468,898 bushels Corn, 326 bushels Oats and 12,218 bushels Peas.

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Aug. 30, 1867	98,562	528,294	9,002,555
New-Orleans, Aug. 23 1867	740	......	......
Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1867	......	3,345	661,093
Baltimore, Aug. 27, 1867	......	......	707,620
Boston, Aug. 27, 1867	6,060	......	300
San Francisco, July 24, 1867	53,720	5,201,102	......
Other Ports, Aug. 27, 1867	19,608	16,332	38,640
Total	178,690	5,749,073	10,410,208
To about same period, 1866	147,568	1,821,710	13,908,358
To about same period, 1865	170,169	2,980,740	1,203,404
To about same period, 1864	1,241,804	16,492,523	717,434

To the Continent.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to Aug. 30, '67	4,295	160,086	16,795	10,360
Other Ports, to latest dates	19	......	62,661	213
Total	4,314	160,086	79,457	10,573
To about same period, 1866	4,255	245,651	88,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865	23,261	97,520	112,315	11,485
To about same period, 1864	103,611	13,825	389,380	16,250

HAY—North River bale is in request at 70c.@95c. for new and old shipping, and $1@$1 50 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is in limited request at 15c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet but steady, including American crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and foreign at 40c.@75c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been inactive at former rates.

LEATHER—Sole has been in some request within our former range.

LIME—Is in demand at previous figures.

MOLASSES—Continues in demand, including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; including English Islands at 53c.@55c. ℔ gallon. Stock, 13,805 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Have attracted rather more attention, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 85@$9 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch, $3 75@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 60c.@72c.; Linseed Oil at $1 24@$1 31, ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending with Sept. 2. *Sperm*—Has continued in good demand, and we note sales of 40 bbls. dark, for manufacture, on private terms; 1,132 do., in parcels for do., and 275 parcels do. do. for export, at $2 ℔ gallon. In Boston, 325 bbls. in parcels, sold for export at $1 97@$1 98 ℔ gallon. In Sag Harbor, 300 do. for do. at $2 ℔ gallon, delivered in New-York; and in New-York 500 do. for do., and 425 do. for manufacture, at $2 ℔ gallon. Stock 6,300 bbls. *Whale*—A cargo of 1,350 bbls. Northern, from store, sold for manufacture, at 75c. ℔ gallon, not refilled; 75 do. dark, for do. at 73c. ℔ gallon, and 15 do. blackfish, for do. at 70c. ℔ gallon. Stock 35,000 bbls.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 2, 1867	25,246	65,862	706,963
Same time last year	25,416	56,568	626,994
Exports for the week ending Sept. 2, 1867	501	......	11,388
Previously	13,921	15,855	383,799
From Jan. 1 to date	14,422	15,855	460,187
Same time last year	4,304	367	386,200

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is quiet but firm, closing at 17c.@18c. for Crude; 13c.@14c. for Crude in bulk; 27c.@30c. for Refined, in bond, and 43c.@45c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* says: "Notwithstanding the steady advance in the price of prints during the week, the market for cloths has been less strong and prices are hardly so firm, affording poor encouragement to the manufacturer. The stock of gray goods in the hands of printers is believed to be quite light, and the coming week will doubtless see more activity. The following are the sales: 4,000 pieces, 56x60, 7⅞c.; 2,000 do., 56x60, 8c., heavy; 60,000 do. 60x64, private terms; 6,600 do. 64x64, 9¼c.; 5,000 do. 64x64, 9⅛c.; 10,000 do. 64x64, 9c."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather firmer, but has been inactive. Sales since our last, 2,850 bbls., in lots, at $23 25@$23 37 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 30, cash; $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request at 10½c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@16½c., for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales equal to 500 pkgs. Bacon continues in moderate demand; sales, 50,000 lbs. short rib ice-cured at 13½c., in bulk, ℔ lb. Lard rules quiet; sales have been reported since our last of 735 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12⅞c.@14c. ℔ lb. Beef is dull at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull; 30 tcs. Prime Mess sold at $37. Beef Hams are nominal. Butter continues in fair request at 26c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@28c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 6c.@14c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ℔ lb	35	@40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ℔ lb	35	@38
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ℔ lb	31	@32
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ℔ lb	28	@30
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ℔ lb	27	@30
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ℔ lb	26	@28
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb	25	@27
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb	22	@24
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb	16	@22
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb	15	@18
Grease Butter, original packages, ℔ lb	9	@10

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb	13	@14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ℔ lb	11	@12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb	11	@12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ℔ lb	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb	6	@ 8

SEEDS—Have been very dull and unsettled in price.

SPICES—Have been in demand and quoted steady.

SUGARS—Have been in rather better request and sales have been reported of 1,040 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 710 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at from 14c.@16½c. ℔ lb. Stock of Sugars here, 63,223 hhds., 33,028 bags, and 70,672 boxes, against 85,898 hhds., 108,571 bags, and 73,698 boxes same time last year.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 125,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅝c.@12⅛c.: 68,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@14½c.; 62,500 lbs. Grease at 7⅛c.@9⅝c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at previous prices.

TOBACCO—The market is sparingly supplied and is less active. Sales, since our last, 211 hhds. Kentucky at 5½c.@17c; and 100 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf at 12c. ℔ lb. The principal movements in Tobacco, during August, Messrs. M. RADER & SON notice thus: "The demand for Kentucky Tobacco was quite active and regular for export during the fore part of last month, but very little inquiry for consumption, with sales of about 4,000 hhds. mostly for contracts for France, Italy and Spain, prices, under the adverse advices in regard to the crop having become firmer without any marked advance except on heavy sorts, when an avalanche of letters and telegrams, giving the most doleful accounts about the crops, first on account of a long drouth, afterward too heavy rains and in some counties destruction of the crops by hail, with heavy orders to buy up cutting and substantial Leaf for Western account, created a strong speculative demand, taking off the market about 4,000 hhds. more at very full prices. During the last three days about 1,500 hhds. more were taken by the contractors for France, Italy and Spain, and 500 hhds. by speculators, swelling thus the sales of the month to 10,000 hhds., and leaving the market in a state of excitement, which makes it next to impossible to give reliable quotations; and we can only state that an advance over our last month's quotations of ½c.@1c. ℔ lb. on low; 1c.@2c. on medium, and 2c.@4c. ℔ lb. on fine grades is generally demanded. It is generally admitted that the crop of this year will be less large, probably by one-fourth to one-third of last year's yield, and that in some sections the plants are rather backward; but as the 1866 crop proves to be over 120,000 hhds., and on account of its great usefulness, has been largely taken up for the most important markets abroad, they already have sufficient supplies to make them, for a considerable length of time, independent of all the influence here. In proof of this we refer to our statistics below of the sales and exports of 1866 and 1867. Moreover, it is still too early to place full reliance on these reports, as favorable weather for the next three or four weeks may yet produce a great change in the prospects before us. Referring to our remarks above, we give the quotations of 1st August last, repeating that the present asking prices range from 1c.@4c. ℔ lb. higher. Common Lugs, 4c.@4½c.; good do., 4¾c.@6½c.; common Leaf, 5¾c.@8½c.; medium do., 7c.@11½c.; good do., 9½c.@16c.; fine do., 12½c.@18c.; selections, 14c.@20c. Seedleaf Tobacco has again been very active, and prices for good grades show an upward tendency, especially for fine Wrappers, both of Ohio and Connecticut, there being more inquiry for consumption. The principal business done was in Ohio, of which several large parcels were taken at full prices; one lot of 900 cases, a fine lot, sold at about 17c. Of Connecticut, the increased views of holders have checked the operations of export buyers, who do not seem inclined to purchase at the ruling prices. The sales comprise 1,200 cases '66 Connecticut at 5½c.@6½c for Fillers; 12½c.@18c. for running lots; 15c.@30c. for Wrappery lots; 300 cases '65 Connecticut at 4½c., 7½c., 12c.@15c.; 2,500 cases '66 Ohio, 7½c. to 10½c., 13½c. to 17c.; 400 cases Old Ohio, 4½c. to 6½c.; 158 cases State, 5¾c. to 8c. for old; 9c. to 14c. for new crop; 200 cases Pennsylvania, 6½c. to 8½c. and 15c. to 24c. for Wrappers. Quotations for Seedleaf: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 5½c.@10c.; Wrappery lots, 12c.@40c.; fine Wrappers, 25c.@65c.; New York State Fillers, 3½c.@5c.; average lots, 7c.@15c.; Wrappers, 10c.@30c. Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 2c.@3½c.; average lots, 4½c.@16c.; Wrappers, 10c.@30c. Spanish Tobacco—Transactions in this article have been checked by the small supply of fine grades. Jobbers have taken all that offered at full prices, leaving nothing on hand but common and medium, which is hard of sale. The sales and resales amount to 2,000 bales, at an advance on last month's quotations. Of the receipts about 3,500 are for shipment. 150 bales were sold for export at from 12c.@22c., gold, in bond. Quotations: Poor, 70c.@75c.; Medium, 80c.@90c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05. Of Yara Tobacco, one lot of new crop, 49 bales, showing a fair quality, sold at 79c. for I and II cut; 42 bales very fine old crop sold at 90c. ℔ lb., for I and II cut, equal assortment; 100 bales old crop, II cut, from Bremen, were sold at $1 02½@$1 05 ℔ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco.*—The business in this sort has been very large, both for export and home trade; a heavy speculative demand has taken all that was desirable, causing an advance of from 3c.@5c. ℔ lb. on all grades. We increase our quotations accordingly: Black Work—Common, 30c.@35c; Good, 45c.@60c.; Fine, 60c.@70c., tax paid. Bright Work—Common, 35c.@45c.; Good, 50c.@75c.; Fine, 80c.@$1 25, tax paid. Black Work—Common, 15c.@20c.; Good, 18c.@22c.; Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 340 bbls. in bond, at 37c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales cotton by steamer, at ⅜d. ℔ lb.; 500 boxes cheese by steamer, at 25s. ℔ ton; and 75 hhds. tobacco at 20s. ℔ hhd. For London, 400 bbls. flour at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; and 450 bbls. resin at 2s. ℔ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, by steamer, 100 bbls. flour at 1s. 9d. ℔ bbls.; 500 boxes cheese at 35s. ℔ ton; and 50 tierces beef at 3s. 6d. ℔ tierce.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do them WITHOUT PAIN—as 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, No. 220 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated. Lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MRS. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, suits, law, diseases, &c.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron-safe manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone store and dwelling situated on the 8th-av. near 52d-st., and near the great Boulevard-av. and the crossing of Broadway, which will make the 8th-av. a great business thoroughfare; price $18,500. Inquire of the owner, No. 417 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE SPLENDID NEW FOUR-story and basement brown-stone houses, now ready for occupying, on the northeast corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av.; beautiful location; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on the premises of JOHN GLASS, owner.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 28 feet 3 inches in front; in good order; private key to Park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE or lease real estate, and also those having property to sell or lease, call and see our list.
MORRILL & RAMSAY, No. 240 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Situated on Quincy-st., fifth house east of Nostrand-av., north side, 2½ stories, containing 11 rooms; price $8,000; lot 20x100; one-half of purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. Apply to J. H. CROOK, No. 39 Park-row, New-York, or to R. W. POTTER, No. 205 Fulton-av., opposite Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT double house, corner of Second-place and Henry-st., Brooklyn; in fine order; immediate possession; lot 34x133 feet, with stable on rear; price $18,500. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY—A farm two miles from Keyport, N. J., consisting of ten acres of splendid fruit land, good house, barn, stable and henhouse; also, horse, cow, calf, pigs, wagon and sleigh. A great bargain will be given. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR STATION ON STATEN Island Railroad, good house, 10 rooms, fine shade, garden, stable, carriage-house, &c., with 3 acres; only $4,000; now rented till May next at $600 per annum; rent to go to purchaser in advance, or possession this Autumn. Address R. P. C., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FINE place on Locust-av., with good view of the Sound; three acres; variety of fruit; fine house and carriage-house. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RUTHERford Park, N. J., a fine new country house and two acres of land; Erie Railway; forty minutes; a choice locality. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in West Hackensack, N. J., 1 mile from depot; contains 33 acres, with an abundance of fruit and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to L. & A. MATHEY, No. 119 Fulton-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farmhouses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County; 24 acres with mansion and every improvement. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st., or J. J. HENRY, No. 14 Broad-st.

AT BERGEN, N. J., HANDSOME RESIdence with 12 lots; also, country seats and farms for sale at Orange, Millburn, Summit, Chatham, Madison and Morristown. Prices, $3,000 to $30,000. CHARLES W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—WATER POWER MILL PROPERty within 17 miles of New-York, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, close to the depot; was originally built for a paper mill. Apply to C. GREPPO, No. 44 White-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROCKLAND LAKE, N. Y., A cottage, 24 by 34 feet, two stories, containing seven rooms. Lot 50 by 100 feet. Price $2,000. Apply to
J. H. HUNTER, No. 71 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station.
J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

VILLAGE FARM FOR SALE—18 ACRES, with handsome cottage of 11 rooms, barn, carriage-house, &c.; via Erie Railroad. Possession at once. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED—IN BERgen or Hudson City; a small, well-built cottage; about $2,000 value; will pay $300 a year, beside interest, in monthly installments in advance. Address J. G., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT (UNINCUMbered perferred) in exchange for Brooklyn lots. Full particulars to A. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.

No. 245; the second, third and fourth floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in East 13th-st. from the 15th of this month. For terms address Box No. 712 N. Y. Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Elizabeth, situated on one of the principal avenues, and convenient to the depot.; 12 rooms. Possession at once. If desired, would make arrangements to board with the family. Address HOUSE, Box No. 772 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—Parties desirous of renting their houses furnished or unfurnished, for the season or year will please send memorandums to the office of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE AT CLAREMONT, South Bergen, N. J., containing ten rooms; all furnished in the best manner; one block from horse-cars; rent $600 per year. Apply for three days to ALEX. MURPHY & CO., No. 28 Exchange-Place.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TO A PRIVATE family only, a desirable three-story house, on 21st-st., 24x60, with all improvements, and in perfect order, just painted throughout. Rent $400 per month. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, (IN A private house,) one a small inner room, the other large and pleasant; particularly desirable for a gentleman and son; location very desirable, near St. James' Hotel. Address Box No. 3,856 Post-office.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED House, No. 47 Lafayette-place. To private family only. Possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar, with or without fixtures; No. 51 Reade-st., first door west of Broadway; free from dampness, dry and airy. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST LOFT, NO. 81 CHAMBERS-st., 25 by 75 feet; will be rented until the 1st of February at a bargain. Apply to A. HIGGINS, No. 27 Barclay-st.

TO LET—IF THE FURNITURE IS BOUGHT at a fair price, house No. 153 West 10th-st.; rent $1,200 per annum.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENtlemen, without board, at No. 6 East 22d-st; references exchanged.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen without board, at No. 42 East 21st-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTed for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

REAL TURTLE SOUP THIS DAY.

SOUTHWARD'S SHADES.

C. SOUTHWARD, No. 86 Madison-st., having caught two large turtles at Prince's Bay, will supply his friends and patrons with the same, free of charge, during the day.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to sell goods or give credit to any person for, or in the name of the late firm of RYAN & ROWAN, No. 104 Vesey-st., as said firm has been long since dissolved, and no longer exists.
JOHN H. RYAN, No. 104 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF HERRING'S LARGE SIZE safes, nearly new; cost $875. Inquire of J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 140 9th-st.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, THE owner going to Europe, a very fine pair of stylish black horses, perfect double, single or to saddle; also a magnificent Clarence and Victoria, both little used, with harness, blankets, &c. Can be seen between 3 and 5 P. M. at Egbertson & Co.'s stable, No. 119 West 23d-st.

CARRIAGES—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices. The immense stock at C. WITTY's depot will now be offered at great bargains. Several second-hand carriages. Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway, near Bleecker. 1,000 sets harness.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHELIEU; or THE CONSPIRACY. Edwin Forrest as Richelieu.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Messrs. J. B. Polk, B. T. Ringgold, J. H. Stoddart, Charles Hale.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CINDERELLA; OR, THE LOVER, THE LACKEY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE MYSTIC CAVE; OR, THE ENCHANTED HORN, and FOLLY AS IT FLIES. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, STATE SECRETS, JOKES, SONGS, &c.

HIGH BRIDGE.
THIS AFTERNOON, Leslie, the Hero of Niagara Falls, on the tight rope.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The semi-official Vienna *Presse* states that it has received intelligence that the Government of the United States is on the point of concluding a negotiation with the Cabinet of Copenhagen for the acquisition, by purchase, of the Danish possessions in the West Indies.

The Cretan war may be looked upon as terminated. An armistice has been agreed upon, and a mixed Commission appointed to inquire into the wrongs of the Cretans, and report the result of their investigations to the Sublime Porte.

The candidate indorsed by Kossuth, and succeeding that statesman, has been elected to the Hungarian Diet.

The Second Parliament of the North German Confederation will meet on Oct. 10.

The Warwick Races occurred yesterday. The Heathcote and Leamington stakes were the events.

GENERAL.

Admiral Farragut, in a letter dated Cronstadt, Russia, reports the arrival of the *Franklin*, his flagship, at that point on the 10th ult. He says: "Our reception here by the Russian authorities, naval and civil, was most gratifying, both nationally and individually. From the time we passed the first vessel we were greeted by cheers and salutes until we anchored, the harbor becoming so dense from smoke that we could no longer distinguish where the guns were fired, whether from floats or ships. The Russians always taking the initiative, we returned in kind cheers and salutes—cheering when they cheered and firing when they fired. But it was an outburst of the most cordial welcome." He was invited to take up his residence on shore, where quarters had been provided for him. Subsequently the Commanding Admiral called upon him on board the *Franklin*, and introduced senior officers of the Russian fleet. The *Franklin* was accompanied by the *Canandaigua* and *Ticonderoga*, and the *Frolic* was hourly expected. From the South Atlantic Squadron Rear Admiral Gordon reports the arrival at Rio de Janeiro of H. B. M. steam frigate *Galatea*, with his Royal Highness Prince Alfred in command. All the foreign vessels in the harbor, including those of the United States, fired salutes, manned the yards and cheered in a lusty manner. Subsequently the senior officers of all national vessels paid their respects to the Prince on board his vessel. He received the courtesies of a dinner, ball, &c., and on the following day sailed away, when another salute was given him.

The Constitutional Convention met yesterday morning when memorials were presented to prevent restrictive legislation in distilled spirits and malt liquors, representing 4,000 dealers, and 12,000 employes, and $50,000,000 of capital; against prize-fighting; for the abolition of the Board of Regents of the New-York University. The consideration of the report of the Committee on the powers and duties of Legislature, was resumed in Committee of the Whole, but before any action was taken it was announced that the consideration of the reports of the Committees on the State Finances and Canals was the special order, and the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on these reports, Mr. Sherman in the Chair. Mr. Lapham moved to substitute the sixth section of the report of the Canal Committee for the first section of the finance report, and proceeded to discuss at length the history and progress of the State Canals. After recess the Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, and resumed the debate on the reports on State Finance and Canals.

The statue of Edward Everett, cast in bronze in Berlin, after the model made by W. W. Story, and to be placed in the Public Garden in Boston, is to be dedicated early in October. The programme will probably embrace a brief address by Hon. Geo. S. Hillard, on behalf of the Sub-Committee on Design and Execution, followed by remarks from Ex-Mayor Lincoln and Mayor Norcross, and the dedicatory address by Ex-Gov. Andrew.

The fair of the New-England Agricultural Society, in connection with the Rhode Island Society, was successfully inaugurated yesterday. About 5,000 persons were present, among whom were noticeable Senator Sprague, Gen. Howard, Gov. Smith, of New-Hampshire, and other prominent parties. Senator Sprague delivered the address of welcome.

Gen. Sheridan telegraphs to the headquarters of the army that the yellow fever continues to rage at New-Orleans in the most virulent form. Gen. Griffin reports that there is not an army surgeon in or around Galveston fit for duty, and that the regular medical practitioners of that city have more than they can possibly attend to.

A special dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says that private advices from J. C. Breckinridge represent him as favoring almost any plan of reconstruction which shall unite the country.

Gen. Howard has received intelligence from Gen. Grant instructing him to retain his position at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau.

LOCAL.

The case of Thomas Kealy was called up in the Superior Court again yesterday, before Judge McCunn. Kealy was produced before the Court by virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge asked for on the ground that he has been unreasonably detained in close confinement without preliminary examination. He was taken into custody on the 3d of July last, charged on the complaint of one Fitzpatrick with having been the one who did the most to effect the brutal murder of Col. O'Brien on the first day of the riots of July, 1863. Full particulars of this case have already appeared in the Times. After some discussion by counsel of the respective parties, the Judge said that he would take the return made by Judge Kelly and read it; that he would see him (Kelly) in the evening, and then the Court would be able to render their decision at an early day. In the meantime the prisoner Kealy must be sent back to jail.

Mayor Hoffman sent a message to the Board of Supervisors yesterday, in which he vetoes the appropriation of $39,018 for the expenses of the Board of Audit for 1867. The grounds for this action are declared to be that the whole sum named was not certified to by the majority of the Board, and that the amount properly certified to (29,360) is exorbitant, and more than a fair construction of the law will warrant. A third reason alleged is that the question of the constitutionality of the law is now before the Courts, and yet to be decided.

Clement Curtin, a car conductor on the Belt Road, died yesterday at No. 3 Trinity-place, from the effects of injuries received on the 21st ult. at the hands of a gang of rowdies who misbehaved themselves in his car, and resorted to violence when requested to desist. Coroner Schirmer is making an investigation, and the Police are in search of the ruffians.

The first annual gathering of the New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey and Brooklyn, E. D. Schuetzen Corps united, took place at Jones' Wood yesterday. During the whole day the members of the several organizations competed in shooting at a target at a distance of eighty feet. Prizes were awarded for the best shots, and the evening was devoted to dancing.

The Board of Audit met yesterday and heard the claimants in ten cases set forth in the calendar. The petty cases yet to be heard are nearly a hundred in number, and will possibly consume a fortnight to come. The heavy claims will then be heard, and possibly afford some interesting details which those now on trial do not.

At Court of Special Sessions yesterday, before Justice Dowling, fifty-two cases on the calendar were disposed of in two hours. The cases were chiefly charges of petty larceny and of assault and battery. Several carters were found guilty of driving horses in a condition unfit for labor, and were fined each in the sum of ten dollars.

The oldest inhabitant of this City, born in it, Mr. Joseph Meeks, Sr., has reached his ninety-sixth year to-day. His wife died about two years since, with whom he had lived happily for sixty-five years. He has now living eight children, eighty grand children and fifteen great grand children.

James Arnold, the alleged defaulter of the Tradesmen's National Bank, was yesterday admitted to bail by United States Commissioner Stillwell, in the sum of $10,000. James Morgan, of Yonkers, and Stephen N. Reeves, of Brooklyn, N. Y., became his sureties.

The Board of Health met yesterday. Dr. Harris' usual weekly letter was submitted, containing interesting information relative to the public health.

The Board of Excise met yesterday, President Schultz in the chair. A number of licenses were revoked.

General business was on a moderate scale, and, in the produce line, the tendency of prices was in favor of buyers, in the most instances. Freights were very quiet.

Another Proclamation.

For the edification and amusement offered by the proclamation from the President, which sees the light this morning, we presume the country should thank the wisdom and ingenuity of the illustrious Binckley. It bears the marks of his handiwork. It is an appropriate addition to the contributions which in Mr. Stanbery's absence he has furnished to the official literature of the period. The impeachment-conspiracy business was his first effort after immortality. His muddy argument in defence of the removal of Sickles, the other day, was sublime as well in its impudence as in its folly. And now comes this proclamation, which the irreverent multitude will be more disposed to mock than to praise. For the credit of the Attorney-General's office, therefore, we trust that Mr. Stanbery's absence will not be prolonged indefinitely. His opinions are hard of digestion, but at least they are respectable in style and logic. He cannot afford to have the dignity of his position dragged in the dirt by the person who subscribes himself "Acting Attorney-General."

What occasion there is for this proclamation, or what good it is likely to accomplish, we are unable to discover. If it admit of any description, it may be said to be an exhortation to the military officers on duty in North and South Carolina not to obstruct, but on the contrary to aid and sustain, the civil courts of the United States in the performance of their duties in that district. As an order addressed to the service, of which the President is Commander-in-Chief, it seems superfluous. Instructions issued in the ordinary form, and through the ordinary channels, would have been more effective and more proper.

We suspect, however, that the President, under the advice of the Binckleys who surround him, intends this document to be a formal demonstration in connection with his recent course on the reconstruction question. It affords a method of reviving indirectly one of his old issues with Congress, involving the present *status* of the South in the eye of the Government and the law. The people's representatives by their enactments have declared that the Southern States are not in the Union, and that they are in all things subject to the military organization which has been created as an agency for their reconstruction. Mr. Johnson holds himself at liberty to assume that these States are already in the Union; that civil authority is supreme there as elsewhere, and that the military officials are mere auxiliaries of civil authority operating there, and not the controlling, governing influence created by Congress to direct the performance of a specific work.

The proclamation lays much stress on the Constitution. So does Binckley in his advice to Mr. Johnson, and so does Mr. Johnson in all his speeches. Both forget that, though the Constitution imposes on the President the responsibilities of an administrator and the duties of Commander-in-Chief, it does not invest him with authority to interpret the laws, or to enforce his interpretation, in defiance of the understood intentions of Congress.

Equally emphatic is the proclamation in its references to the civil law as supreme. The comment which the country will most likely make upon this feature will not be very flattering to Mr. Johnson. "He appeals," the people will say, "to the law as to the supreme authority in the Carolinas: why does he not himself respect the Reconstruction Law, which is applicable to the Carolinas and the whole South?"

If Mr. Johnson intends to follow this expression of general views with direct and explicit instructions in harmony with their spirit, we must anticipate further complications and conflicts before the 21st of November. After that date Binckley will sink once more into obscurity, and Mr. Johnson will find the opinions and proclamations which are now manufactured to order, rudely treated as so much waste paper.

Our Claims Against the British Government.

Lord Stanley brought to the discharge of his duties as Foreign Minister of England a clear and cool judgment, and a record which left him entirely uncommitted on every one of the leading questions with which his predecessor had to deal. Fortunately for himself and for the Government, he had not been concerned either as minister or member of Parliament in the futile effort of the intervening Powers to avert the invasion and the dismemberment of Denmark. He had nothing to answer for in the way of threatening the belligerent Powers, or assuming to act as their confidential adviser. He was equally relieved from all responsibility for the alliance between Prussia and Italy, which ended in the deposition of Austria from the leadership of Germany. He had no officiousness to atone for; no ill-considered remonstrances to apologize for; no failures to account for. He took office with a conscience void of offence, so far as concerned the conduct of Foreign Affairs. And when the moment arrived, in the process of territorial readjustment after the German struggle had ended, when he could speak without being suspected of needless meddling, his appeal was listened to. The settlement of London went fairly to his credit. France receded from her claims for territorial compensation. Luxemburg was dismantled. And England measurably regained the *prestige* and the position which she had previously held in the councils of the European Powers.

The situation became more complicated when Lord Stanley undertook to reëstablish a fair understanding with our own Government. To that task the minister doubtless brought a judgment as unbiased, and a public record as free from reproach as in the case of the German disputants and the French claims founded on their dispute. He had foreseen the issue of the war for the maintenance of the Union. He had declared his belief in the failure of the rebellion, while Lee's armies yet presented a formidable front. He had not proclaimed his sympathy with Lord Clarendon's summary rejection of an arbitration on the *Alabama* claims. He had not offensively set up a defence of the trifling, the indifference, the delays which gave the first rebel privateer the clearance which enabled her to scour the seas and to find ample protection in British harbors. He had not been concerned in issuing those offensive and insulting orders which practically excluded American vessels of war from British waters for the last two years of the rebellion. In all these respects differing from his immediate predecessors, Lord Stanley has had the opportunity of placing his Government right before the world and of removing finally a very serious cause of international disquietude. Whether his action, as briefly reported by the Cable yesterday, has fulfilled the promise of his friendly utterances before and since taking office, we cannot well judge. Naturally cautious, he could not be expected to rush hastily to a decision involving a complete reversal of the scurvy policy of Lord Russell. Party considerations in this as in most other affairs, would properly be allowed to have some share of weight. And every backward step from the ground assumed by Lord Russell would necessarily have to be guardedly taken. Mr. Adams, too, with every part of his case thoroughly mastered—with a naturally patient temper and a perfect confidence in the justice of his claims—and with no unnecessary pressure by his own Government, brought to bear upon him for an instant settlement, would hardly deem it necessary to make the British Minister's position more uncomfortable than the policy and the acts of the original blunderers made it. So long as our Ambassador felt assured that Lord Derby's Government were frank in their declared purposes and earnest in their professions, it was not a matter involving our national honor whether the claims were brought to a fair adjustment six months earlier or later. That part of the matter concerned, and does still, the Queen's Ministers far more than the Government of the United States. We can bide our time. We do not recede at all from the justice of our demands, in giving reasonable time for the British Government to take its final position. Every one of intelligence here was satisfied that Lord Clarendon's hasty and offensive closing of the correspondence last year settled nothing; that it settled nothing even to the judgment and in the thinking of intelligent Englishmen; that it was a foolish and petulent denial of justice which could only temporarily frustate the ends of justice; and that the humiliation of receding from the position then taken could not affect the credit or the honor of our Government. There was no great outburst of ill-temper—certainly there was no noisy clamor for a declaration of war when Lord Clarendon shut the door in Mr. Adams' face. Everybody here saw that a needlessly offensive thing had been done; and the sense of wrong was universally felt and expressed. But our case was too strong to admit either of peevish quarreling or of loud menaces. There was simply a quiet resolution in the minds of the Government and in the minds of the people of the United States, to recede not so much as an inch from the claims, and to abide the developments of the British Minister's policy.

Profiting thus by the incidents of his accession to office, and by the even temper and the perfect self-possession of our Minister, Lord Stanley has had a fair opportunity to play his party cards, so that to-day the Government of Lord Derby would unquestionably be stronger if a just settlement of the *Alabama* claims were reached, than they have been since their accession to office. Even Lord Russell himself has found it expedient in one or more of his extra-Parliamentary utterances to confess, to some extent, his glaring errors of judgment, in attempting to measure the scope of the rebellion, and to estimate the principles for which the conflict was waged. Lord Russell, however, is as far behind his Liberal followers on this question as he was three years ago, when he declared that the Reform settlement of 1832 was a finality. He has lived to see that settlement completely overturned and wiped out of existence, and a Tory democratic measure, which concedes all but universal suffrage, engrafted in its stead on the Constitution of the Kingdom. He may live to see a Tory Government carry the whole Liberal sentiment of the country against him again on the question of these claims.

It would be premature to say that the Cable report of the progress made indicates a thorough point of agreement between Mr. Adams and Lord Stanley. The grouping of an endless variety of claims and counter-claims together can hardly be regarded as giving much promise for a specific and satisfactory settlement of the privateering issue. We believe our Government to hold that the question of the fitting out of rebel craft in British ports, and of sheltering them afterward for more than four months after Lee had surrendered to Grant, is one which can only be dealt with conclusively by taking it up by itself. In this view, we take it the whole country agrees with Mr. Seward. But allowing for all this, there is evidently considerable progress made. And the temper in which Lord Stanley has acted thus far in matters aside altogether from these claims is an augury for peace. It need hardly be said that Mr. Fernando Wood's appeal on behalf of the Irish-American Fenian sympathizers imprisoned in Dublin, was not needed to influence our Government in its intervention on their behalf. But it is so far satisfactory, that Mr. Seward's application on their behalf was promptly responded to by the British Minister. There is on both sides doubtless a desire for peace among all intelligent, thoughtful and responsible persons. And we are willing to believe that Lord Stanley is not slow to interpret that sentiment—even if his diplomacy is tentative and cautious.

The Management of the Atlantic Telegraph.

The ingenuity which the Atlantic Telegraph managers bring to the devising of methods for making their enterprise thoroughly unpopular is really marvelous. They don't seem to think of themselves at all. They evidently believe that the best exhibition of public spirit they can show is to earn as much of popular distrust as possible. It is true, their policy takes into consideration the importance of bleeding the public as fast and as freely as possible. But one would suppose that they could set about this business, which, according to our commercial ethics, is perfectly legitimate, without inviting unmeasured and universal disgust. As long as they have a monopoly of the ocean dispatch business, we expect them to charge from three to five times as much as the rates which even the most moderate competition would compel them to establish. They have the whip hand, and they may make the most of it for a few months longer. What is incomprehensible, however, is that in getting all the plunder possible—about eight or ten thousand dollars a day—they should irritate their customers by establishing rules which defy common sense.

We publish in another part of to-day's Times a curious and extraordinary communication addressed to a London journal by a business man, who speaks from his experience of the Company's working rules. If you address a friend here or in London through the Cable as "Mr." Smith, instead of "Mister," you are subject to a fine—that is, you are supposed to be using cabalistic terms, and for these you pay a guinea a word—the original rate when the Cable was first worked, or double that of the revised tariff. If you send a dispatch which any one of the Company's clerks does not clearly understand, you are put down as using a cipher, and there again you pay double. It doesn't matter how stupid the clerk is—how little he knows, or has a right to know of your affairs. It signifies nothing if you are addressing a private note to some member of your family, which in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred no employe of the Company could possibly understand even if he had a right to—you must pay double toll. The understanding of any dunderhead in the Company's employment is the guage by which they excise you. The dispatch may be started on its way from Valentia at the regular tariff rates; you may pay these rates there and go your way expecting that it will reach its destination pre-paid. But that, as likely as not, may prove a delusion. If the man at the Western terminus fails to perceive your drift; if after having cudgeled his poor brains to "place" you, or to "place" any member of your family, he should fail in his analysis of your mental and moral attributes; if he should discover in the intimation that your grandmother's health was improving a hint to strike out on "Erie"—what then? Why, nothing more than this, that one hundred per cent goes on to the Company's charges.

A device for plundering in this fashion is ingenious and yet it is stupid. If "cipher" could be used with safety—if it were not notorious that telegraph experts can *decipher*, and that telegraph agencies are *leaky*, business men would use it and pay what was charged without complaining. But as it is, the telegraph "cipher" is almost utterly useless for business purposes or for any other purpose. This fact the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are perfectly well aware of; and probably they imagine they get less than they ought to get from this particular source of revenue. The project, then, of charging double for unintelligible dispatches is explained. If the Company can get but little extra plunder from the use of the cipher, they must get it in some other way.

The public will not have long to complain of this state of things. We shall have a direct line with France before long. We shall have another line north of the Valentia Cable, by way of the Hebrides and the Faroe Islands, and then the present Company will not only find that their tariff must be brought down within a reasonable limit, but that their obnoxious method of working will have destroyed their credit for fair dealing and sagacity.

The Ferries—A Reminder.

No one of the many thousands who joined last Winter the tired, fretted throngs within the ferry-house gates, will hesitate, we are sure, to indorse our call upon the great corporations that own and manage our ferries, for iceboats. When, in the interest of the people and in deference to a universal demand, we suggested last winter the propriety and desirability of procuring an iceboat for each river, whose continual plying to and fro should clear the slips and free the channels of floating and freezing blocks of ice, we were replied to by one of the Directors that it was then too late to supply the deficiency, and that no boat could be built in time to be of any use.

We remind that gentleman and his fellow Directors of their implied promise, and urge them to consider the matter in the light of experience. In time we will be confronted with the same physical embarrassments; the huge fields of floating ice will make their appearance in our harbor and upon the bosom of our rivers, and unless they are broken as they come, will perplex and barrass the people, and impede the regular working of the boats, as they have done for many years past. Now is the time to attend to it, and we hope to hear that our suggestion has been adopted.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is a pity that our English cousins are so exercised in our behalf, as to feel it necessary to deprecate a renewal of the bloody scenes of the rebellion. But so it is, or appears to be. A writer in the London *Morning Post* says: "While it can scarcely be believed that another war is on the point of breaking out in the United States, the observer of events is strongly impressed with the fact that the same symptoms of discontent, anger and hatred which foretold the convulsion of 1861 are presenting themselves in 1867;" and the editorial article on American affairs in the same journal speaks of the possibility of "a simultaneous change for the worse in the Generals who rule" at the South, resulting in "a desperate renewal of the civil war." This is puerile. Whatever may be the state of the Southern *morale* under the unfortunate alternations and vacillations of policy which have been imposed upon them, they are as unequal as they are unwilling to take part in a renewed revolt of arms. While, therefore, we set aside all such forebodings, we turn with pleasure to the remark of the writer first quoted, who, keenly observing, but somewhat too believingly trusting the signs of trouble that still exist, says: "Notwithstanding all this, I do not despair of the Republic." Undoubtedly we have much yet to do before we are safe from disturbance. Patience, and justice, and common sense have a hard road and a long one yet before them, but the Republic has weathered too great a gale to founder in the after swell.

The St. Louis *Democrat* tells us that "Gen. Canby, like Gen. Hancock, is a soldier rather than a politician, *but* he is also an honorable man." This is rather a worse imputation than the "born of poor but honest parents," in the cheap novels. One would say that, in St. Louis, either politicians are at a premium or soldiers at a discount. In other parts of the country people say (whenever they get the chance) "he is a politician, *but* he is an honorable man." We wish they had the chance to say so oftener.

Some weeks since, the mysterious telegraphic news came from the Island of St. Thomas that "a gentleman has just arrived here to test the feasibility of boring the island for Artesian wells." As that was intrinsically such a very gossipy item of news to send in haste to the United States, we were troubled to interpret it. In view of the news from Denmark, a friend now suggests that this nameless "gentleman" was a "gentleman surveyor," and that he was not going to bore for wells, but for points to sink liberty-poles. Apart from this lucid theory, it is clear, at all events, that the day when our flag will float over the Island of St. Thomas may not be as far distant as the millenium. The Danish Press, like Barkis, is "willin'" These journals undoubtedly reflect the sentiment of the people and Government of Denmark. The price will not be a difficult matter to arrange.

E pur si muove! If any one had said, twenty years ago, that Asia would not only receive the benefits of European civilization, as it were involuntarily, at the hands of commerce, but would even willingly and of choice invite instruction in Occidental science and the personal teaching of European savants, he would have been laughed at for a fool. Yet so it is. Our correspondent in Peking gives full details concerning the establishment of the department of sciences in the newly decreed University, telling of the intelligent liberality of the Emperor and his foreign Board of Councillors, the vain opposition of the nodding Mandarins, and the final discomfiture of the self-poised Celestials who knew enough already. Five professors have been appointed; $25,000 appropriated as the basis of an astronomical observatory, and $7,500 to found a scientific library for the advancement of astronomical and mathematical science as systematized in Europe. Verily, the world does move. The Orient first saw the sun's light, and after ages of darkness, the revolving earth is bringing it again to the vivifying rays of liberty and thought.

The *Herald* of yesterday published as its leading and most important dispatch from Washington a political joke which was invented by a Western newspaper a fortnight ago, and which we copied in the Times of the 22d of August as the liveliest and funniest thing of the season. It was a very comical and complicated scheme to make Ex-Secretary Stanton President instead of Johnson, by inducing Senator Cameron to resign his seat in Stanton's favor; then, having got into the Senate, Wade would be induced to resign its Presidency in Stanton's favor; and then, after Johnson was impeached, the Ex-Secretary of War would become President of the United States! The Cincinnati *Commercial*, which originally published this luminous idea, put it forth as a light joke in these heavy times, and even took the trouble to inform its readers that it *was* a joke. The *Herald* now puts it forward as a "shrewd political game," as a "plan that has just been decided in the Radical camp," &c. This is better than the original joke. We know these are dry days for the Washington correspondents; but they might do better than this.

The Parisian papers interest themselves in the case of a school-master in a provincial town, who, having abjured the Catholic religion for the Protestant faith, was immediately dismissed from his situation by the Prefect, on the ground that it was improper for a Protestant to be at the head of a school attended exclusively by Catholic children. The case was brought before the superior authority of the Empire, and the act of the Prefect was invalidated by the Minister of Public Instruction, or rather it was modified in this way: That if the teacher could not be reinstated in his former post, he should not on account of changing his religion be deemed incapable of teaching in a locality where the school children profess the Protestant creed, and consequently he was placed upon the list of the Minister for another appointment. The *Constitutionnet* and other Imperialist organs praise the Government greatly for the liberality displayed in this matter. We in America may not consider it any tremendous stretch of liberality; but we must remember that not in every Catholic country would such an amount of liberality be shown in such a matter.

Not content with beating the world in all manner of mineral and vegetable productions of nature, the Californians have of late turned their attention to the mysteries of invention. A while ago we chronicled their somewhat enthusiastic formation of an Air Navigation Company to build and run their new "Aëreon." Now we notice that one of their iron men has invented a new iron fort. The main principle of this fort is evidently taken from the Ericsson-Cole monitor, for it is a revolving turret. But, besides revolving, this turret, floating in a deep reservoir, protected by heavy earthworks with embrasures, is entirely out of sight when not engaged in firing, being raised or lowered for duty by machinery worked with compressed air. The gun sights for lateral range are fixed in the turret in such a way that the guns, eight in number, can be sighted before opening the ports. The compressed air, forcing the gun out, takes up also the recoil, retiring before its pressure, so that but little is expended. The claim is for security and rapidity of firing. The danger evidently is of jamming and consequent disabling, not of one gun, but of the whole fort—a consummation *not* devoutly to be wished. However, we have seen only a newspaper description of it, which is, of course, no fair criterion of its merits or demerits. It is mentioned as a new development.

Under the head of "Remarkable Coincidence," a late London paper records that it is "not a little singular that at the latter end of last week two great statesmen of Austria and Prussia should have met with accidents, though but fortunately of slight natures." The account goes on to explain that Count Bismarck had his arm jammed by a carriage-door, and Baron Beust got bruised in dismounting from his horse. This is all very interesting, but we fail to see anything very "singular" in it. Ten thousand men were injured that week; why not Beust and Bismarck among them? We fail especially to see the "coincidence," and above all to see the "remarkable" coincidence. The two accidents, we believe, did not even happen on the same day—to the misfortune of the paragraphist. To be continually on the watch for "remarkable coincidences" in the chance concurrence of similar or related events, is the mark of a petty mind, and the process of establishing them usually requires much straining. In the case just quoted, for example, it was quite as much the commentators as the accidents that deserve being described as of "slight natures."

They have a funny sort of juries in Montana, if their verdicts may be quoted in evidence. A short time ago a man and a miner, named Hugh McEvoy, shot himself dead. A Coroner's jury "sat onto" him, and presently returned a verdict of "suicide in self-defence." Now, we've heard of every other sort of man-killing, claimed to be in self-defence, from deliberate murder down to mere chance-medley, but this presents a new feature of the question. Against whom did he want to defend himself that he had to go into the next world to do it? But perhaps Mac had been "stuck" with a pile of worthless mining stock, and fired the fatal bullet to defend himself against paying any further assessments; or perhaps he had a scolding wife, and to defend himself against a lingering death by malignant vocalism, took the speedier and less rugged way out of the world; or perhaps he was too fond of the bottle and sometimes troubled with the "jim-jims," and only committed suicide for fear that in a fit of delirium tremens he might some day kill himself. That jury should give us more light.

We hear a great deal now-a-days, both in fun and in earnest, about the great Tycoon (or Taikoun) of Japan. In reality, there is no such title or name in existence among the Japanese, except as it has grown up in their intercourse with foreigners. In the sixteenth century a private soldier of the army named Taiko, by brilliant feats of arms and subsequent skill of management during the civil wars of the period, raised himself to the head of the army of the Mikado or Emperor. He then usurped the civil authority, made the Mikado a nominal, "spiritual Emperor," reduced the realm to order, assumed the title of Taiko Sama, or Lord Taiko, and so impressed his genius upon the history of his country that the Japanese regard him as their greatest man. The name of the position held by Taiko and his successors is the Shogoun (or Siogun, as Europeans spell it), and that is the title always used by the Japanese among themselves. But it was about the time of the civil wars preceding Taiko that the Portuguese, Spaniards and Dutch, by means of the voyages of Marco Polo, Pinto and Da Gama, the Christian devotion of Francis Xavier, and the trading enterprize of Holland, began to know of Japan. They naturally applied the name of the man to the office, and Taikoun is to Taiko as Czar and Kaizer are to Cæsar. In communication with foreigners, then, the Japanese yet speak of the Taikoun, but the name of the Emperor's title is Shogoun.

> "We know the name of every bone that Gen. Grant has, of every bone that Louis Napoleon and Bismarck and the Pope and the Tycoon and the Emperor of China have; or that Lord Burleigh and Cæsar and Nebuchadnezzar had, or that Adam and Eve had when they walked out of Paradise with their arms interlocked. This is a subject we cannot be tripped up on."—"*Minor Topics,*" Times.
>
> Now, sir, will you inform us—
>
> 1. Which rib was wanting in Adam "when he walked out of Paradise?"
> 2. Who of the persons named has six fingers or six toes?
> 3. Who of them has less than five, and how many?
> 4. Who of them has an excess, and who a deficiency in the number of his bones?

To the above queries we reply:

1. We believe it is conceded by the most erudite commentators that the rib wanting in Adam at the time referred to was the one from which Eve had been made a short time before.
2. None of the persons named has six fingers or toes on one hand or foot.
3. It has been reported that the Pope has but four fingers besides a thumb on each of his hands; and this is confirmed by the latest advices from Rome.
4. To the last question we can only reply by asking the writer if he knows how many rolls it takes to make a baker's dozen.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Senator McDougal of California.

Announcement is made of the death in Albany, yesterday, of James A. McDougal, late United States Senator from California. He was a native of Albany, and was educated as a lawyer. He removed to Illinois to practice his profession when quite young, and in 1842 he was chosen Attorney-General of that State, to which office he was reëlected in 1847. When the California excitement was at its height in 1849 he removed to that State, and settled in the City of San Francisco. There his undoubted talent and strong energy won for him an honorable position, and after taking an active part in the organization of the State he was elected a member of the Legislature. In 1853 he became a member of the national House of Representatives. At the close of his term he retired for a season from public life, but in 1861 he was returned to the United States Senate. Hon. Cornelius Cole succeeded him in March last.

Mr. McDougal's brilliant talents, great energy and persuasive eloquence gave high promise of a long, a useful and an honorable career. That unhappily the result has not satisfied the anticipations which once might have been indulged in, is well known, and the causes are also too well known to need mention here. At the time of his death he was in his 50th year.

VERMONT.

The State Elections—Probable Republican Majority 20,000.

Montpelier, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The day has been somewhat rainy, and in the lack of anything to fight in most of the towns, the attendance at the polls has been unusually small, both parties falling short of the vote of last year—the Republicans falling off the most.

The returns of the votes for Governor from thirty-five towns, embracing about one-fourth of the votes of the State, give John B. Page, the Republican candidate, 7,340, and John L. Edwards, the Democratic candidate, 2,489 votes, against 8,304 for Dillingham and 2,557 for Davenport, last year. This looks like a Republican majority of about 20,000 in the State.

The returns for Representatives from fifty-one towns give forty-seven Republicans and four Democrats, elected; the latter being from strong Republican towns.

The Senate will probably be unanimously Republican. Among the more prominent members chosen to the Legislature are J. W. Stewart, of Middlebury; T. W. Park, of Bennington; Col. Proctor, of Rutland; Major Rounds, of Chester; Jonathan Ross, of St. Johnsbury; Hon. Julius Converse, of Woodstock, and W. G. Kervin, of Montpelier.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

GEN. GRANT AS SECRETARY OF WAR.

In response to the general anxiety to know what motives induced Gen. Grant to accept the position of Secretary of War *ad interim*, it ought to be known that Secretary Stanton, before he was removed, knew that the President intended to put Gen. Grant in his place, and urged him to accept the position for reasons of the very highest and most patriotic character. Nothing less than the interest of the public service and the safety of the country required it. Gen. Grant is performing the duties of his office with these purposes solely in view, and those who expect him to step outside the strict line of official duty to explain his conduct or his position will be disappointed. The record which he is making, in the present emergency, is his reliance for the vindication which no man can so well await, and which time is sure to bring. Pertinent to this subject, let me say that all reports that Gen. Grant is to be removed from duty as Secretary of War, and Gen. Steedman or anyone else appointed, should be received with a great deal of allowance. In the first place, the President is not insensible to the prestige which the name and presence of Gen. Grant in his Cabinet confers upon his administration. Secondly, to remove him, he must necessarily be guilty of a still greater violation of law than in the case of Mr. Stanton. He cannot prefer charges, that is admitted, and the Tenure of Office Laws, literally interpreted, provides that upon the supercession of any public officer, his successor shall hold his position until the meeting of Congress, so it is difficult to see how Mr. Johnson is going to get rid of Gen. Grant without committing even a more apparent violation of law than in the case of Mr. Stanton.

BUSINESS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Grant's double duty as General-in-Chief and Secretary of War keeps him very closely occupied. To-day the demands of public business were so great that he was unable to attend the Cabinet meeting. This is the reason for his absence, and not that attributed to him to-night, viz.: a request that he be relieved from attending the meetings generally.

THE FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

It is exceedingly probable, owing to the exigencies of the service, the yellow fever and other matters, that there may not, after all, be any immediate change in the command of the Fifth Military District. Gen. Hancock will probably avail himself of a general order issued some weeks ago, permitting officers assigned to duty with troops at the Gulf ports to delay joining their commands until the middle of October. Gen. Griffin, it is reported, has no officer in his district to whom he can turn over his command, and the country need not be surprised if Gen. Sheridan's departure from New-Orleans is delayed until after the election, which occurs at the close of this month.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Brevet Major-Gen. Sully, President of the Indian Commission, sent out by the Interior Department last Spring, arrived here this morning, and with his associate, Col. Palmer, of Gen. Grant's staff, will at once proceed to make their report to the Secretary of the Interior.

THE DEFALCATION IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Rumors were rife at the Treasury Department, to-day, of a defalcation by one of the clerks in the Currency Bureau, but it proved to be not a very serious affair. The clerk in the office of Comptroller of the Currency, charged with the duty of collecting from the National Banks the charges assessed for payment of examiners fees, is said to be deficient in his accounts. The alleged defalcation, however, is for a sum comparitively trifling, and does not touch any Treasury fund or the circulating notes of National Banks. Neither the banks nor the examiners to whom the money should have been paid will lose anything, as the deficiency will probably be made good by the friends of the party in default, or, if not, the Comptroller himself is responsible for any loss.

THE COLLECTION OF THE WHISKY TAX.

A proposition is now being discussed by the revenue officers of the Government to radically reform the present law regarding the collection of the whisky tax, by providing that each distillery shall be taxed to the amount of its capacity. The officers of inspection, and the large army of detectives authorized by existing laws, will be dispensed with, and guagers of stills will be provided in their stead, whose duty it shall be to give the proprietors of distilleries certificates of the capacity of their stills, on which the Collectors will be authorized to grant licenses for a week, month or year, for the manufacture of whisky, the licenses to be paid for in advance. The charges for the licenses will be equal to the present tax on liquor to be manufactured. This system was in vogue during the early history of our country, and meets with great favor now among the revenue officers of the Government. It will probably be recommended to Congress.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt statement will be made public to-morrow. It will show a reduction in the aggregate debt of nearly $5,000,000. The currency balance will show a considerable decrease, owing to the large disbursement for the public service and payment of interest, over $9,000,000 of compound and 7.30 notes having been paid in August. The coin balance is increased. Of the issue of compound interest notes, which fell due in August, $23,000,000 have been redeemed, leaving less than $7,000,000 of that issue outstanding. The bonded debt has been somewhat increased by the conversion of seven-thirties, but the currency interest-bearing debt has been decreased to the amount of $25,000,000 over and above the increase in the bonded debt. Four millions of greenbacks have been withdrawn from circulation during the month. It is just two years ago that the national debt reached its maximum. During the year following, ending August, 1866, the Secretary of the Treasury reduced the aggregate by $124,000,000; and in the year ending in August, 1867, he has made a further reduction of $125,000,000, or, in round numbers, a reduction, in two years, of $250,000,000.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Gen. Sheridan telegraphs from New-Orleans to-day that the yellow fever there is now fully epidemic, and the number of cases and mortality increasing. Gen. Griffin also telegraphs from Galveston to the effect that it is still on the increase there, and asks for medical assistance, as Surgeon Tyng was dying and Surgeon Adams was just taken ill, leaving no medical army officer at the post, while the local physicians had all they could do.

THE DEDICATION OF THE ANTIETAM CEMETERY.

The laying of the corner-stone of the monument and the dedication of the National Cemetery at Antietam will take place on the anniversary of that battle, the 17th inst. Gen. Shriver, Postmaster at Baltimore, one of the Committee of Arrangements, and W. Y. Selleck, Esq., were here to-day, to extend an invitation to the President to participate in the ceremonies. He has promised to do so if public business does not prevent. The matter was laid before the Cabinet, and several of its members will probably also be present. Gen. Grant will go if he can leave. Such arrangements have been made for transportation by President Garrett, of the Baltimore and

Ohio Railroad, that parties can go and return in the same day, and excursion tickets will be sold at all points. Ex-Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, will deliver the address.

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER TO MEXICO.

The Prussian Consul-General at New-York called at the State Department to-day to inquire whether anything has been heard about Baron VON MAGNUS, the Prussian Minister to Mexico. Much uneasiness being felt in regard to this gentleman, from whom no communications have been received by his Government since the fall of MAXIMILIAN.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK, Chairman of the House branch of the Retrenchment Committee, is here, and will resume the investigations which that Committee have been pursuing.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Major and Brevet Col. J. H. TAYLOR, for a long time Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Washington, has been assigned to duty at the headquarters of the Second Military District, with thirty days delay. This places him again with Gen. CANBY.

PERSONAL.

Gen. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Ordnance Committee, is also here. Hon. BURTON C. COOK, of Illinois, arrived this morning, and had an interview with Gen. GRANT.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

GEN. GRANT AND THE CABINET MEETINGS.

Gen. GRANT a few days ago requested the President to excuse him from attending the meetings of the Cabinet, excepting when military affairs were to be discussed. He was not present at the meeting to-day.

THE EXPECTED AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

It is understood that the subject of an amnesty proclamation was under consideration by the Cabinet to-day. There are indications that it will be issued this week.

DEFALCATION IN THE TREASURY.

A report is in circulation here, which is generally credited, that the Committee recently appointed to examine the accounts of the different bureaus of the Treasury, had discovered evidence in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, of a defalcation on the part of one of the clerks, amounting to several thousand dollars, the investigation of which has not yet been concluded.

With regard to the above, it is ascertained from authentic sources that such defalcations have been discovered in the office of the Comptroller of Currency.

They do not, however, touch the Treasury funds or the circulating notes of the National Banks, but are the appropriations of a clerk having the matter in charge, of a small balance belonging to a fund collected from the National Banks for the payment of examiners' fees. Neither the banks nor the examiners will lose anything, however, as the deficiency in the accounts will be made up by the securities of the party implicated.

PUBLIC LANDS IN DAKOTAH.

Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, is in receipt of returns from the Surveyor-General at Yankton, Dakotah, showing the completion of the survey of townships 95, 96 and 97, north of ranges 58 and 60 east, and townships 95 and 96, north of range 60 west, 5th principal meridian, in Hutchinson and Bon Homme Counties, Dakotah Territory, embracing an area of 184,203 acres. The surface is level and gently rolling prairie, and the soil is of the very best quality. This tract is watered by the Dakotah River and several small creeks, tributaries of that river; also by two small lakes, which contain plenty of fish. The bottom lands along the Dakotah River and some of the creeks are covered with timber, chiefly elm and cottonwood. Some of the townships contain no timber at all. In one of the townships chalk cliffs crop out, the same as on the Missouri River, in places furnishing an inexhaustible supply of good building material. This tract is valuable only for grazing purposes.

LIGHTHOUSE IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.

The Lighthouse Board give official information that a screw-pile lighthouse has been erected at Hooper Straits, in the Chesapeake Bay, to take the place of the light-vessel now stationed there. The light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of the 14th inst. The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the fifth order, and can be seen in clear weather the distance of eight miles.

REVENUE MATTERS IN TEXAS.

The newly appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Texas, is Judge L. D. EVANS, formerly member of Congress from that State.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day amount to $1,891,226 12.

DINNER TO FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Shortly after the new Italian Minister was officially received in that capacity the Secretary of State entertained him with a dinner as a mark of welcome; and this evening the guests at his table were the Turkish Minister and wife.

THE UNITED STATES GUANO ISLANDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular relative to the guano islands appertaining to the United States. It is addressed to Collectors of Customs. They are furnished with a certified list of the names and locations of the guano islands bonded under the act of Aug. 18, 1856—the number fifty-eight. He says:

"The several islands named and described in said list having been duly bonded, and considered by the President of the United States as appertaining to the United States in manner and form prescribed by said act, and as a consequence thereof brought under the laws regulating the coasting trade, your attention is directed to the same with a view to the proper enforcement of these laws regulating intercourse with said islands. By the first proviso of the second section of the above-named act 11, statute 6, 119, it is provided that no guano shall be taken from said islands, rocks or keys, except for the use of citizens of the United States or persons resident therein. For a partial suspension of this prohibition see the second section of the act of July 28, 1866.

It is further provided by the aforesaid second section that "the introduction of guano from said islands, rocks or keys shall be regulated by the coasting trade between the different ports of the United States, and the same laws shall govern the vessels concerned therein."

And as the laws of the United States forbid foreign vessels from engaging in the coasting trade, and as commercial intercourse with these islands thus forms a part of said trade, you are hereby requested to use all due vigilance to prevent the infraction of any law or regulation upon that subject.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS AND TONNAGE.

The following circular has just been made public:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Aug. 13, 1867.

To the Consular Officers of the United States:

Your attention is called to the twenty-fifth section of the act entitled "An act further to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes," approved July 18, 1866, which is as follows:

SECTION 23. *And be it further enacted,* That on and after the first day of July next the several provisions of the act entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, approved March 2, 1799, relating to manifests, shall apply as well to vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners as to vessels of the United States, and that the Secretary of State send copies of this section to all consular officers of the United States in foreign countries. Your attention is also called to the fact that by section 3 of chapter 42 of the laws of the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the section above quoted was amended by inserting the word "March" in place of the word "July" therein.

It will be seen that the law has already gone into effect which places vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners upon the same footing as vessels owned by citizens of the United States, so far as the production of manifests is concerned. You are therefore instructed to inform the masters of all vessels leaving your port for the United States that they are required to produce manifests in accordance with the provisions of section 23 of the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, approved March 2, 1799, a copy of which is hereto annexed. (Statutes at Large, vol. 1, page 644.)

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Lieut.-Commander O. F. Stanton, detached from the command of the *Tahoma* on the 21st of August, and granted a leave of absence for three months.

Acting Second Assistant John E. Hilliard, honorably discharged from the 24th ult., and Wm. Welker from the 25th ult.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers P. B. Dick and James McNab have been placed on leave for discharge.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Geo. B. Orswell, and Acting Second Assistant Engineers A. J. Doty, T. W. Hinetine and D. Giberson have been discharged.

Fenian Congress in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

A National Congress of Fenians convenes here to-day. President ROBERTS and many prominent Fenians are present, organizing, this afternoon. Business will begin to-morrow. The Congress will sit with closed doors. About one thousand delegates are in attendance.

FROM THE WOODS.

Fishing and Drifting—Things on the Earth Above and in the Waters Beneath—How to Cook Trout in the Woods.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON THE LAKE, August, 1867.

The water-logged raft which, with the canoe, completes the naval force of our lake, is so unwieldy that an hour's toil hardly urges it, inch by inch, to the middle of the sheet. We provision it, therefore, for the day, laying in stores for a picnic afloat, and all our armory of rods and flies. Its platform will keep two dry, with room even for a nap, and once out on the lake, it may drift into shadow or swim in sunshine, for there are fish everywhere.

In Scotland this lakelet, in its setting of mountain solitudes, would be called a tarn. The narrow beach of stones is belted by dark spruces, and beyond these, brighter and taller trees rise, circle above circle, defining the ridges that engirdle it. When it was made, the bottom was forgotten—that yellow gleam here and there through the masses of dark green weed waving under its pellucid four feet of water comes only from unsounded mud, that yields with the promise of endless yielding to the full-length thrust of a fifteen-feet pole. Yet that uninviting basin is actually alive with great trout, sharing its shallow and weedy covert with countless lizards and leeches. It is so small and clear that the fish plainly see the movement of the rod within casting distance, and are so familiar with the bulk and shadow of the raft as to keep warily away from it when moving. There are two ways of inveigling their wildness. After motionless patience for half an hour, they gradually lose their shyness, and approach, leaping nearer and nearer; or any little breeze that ruffles the surface hides the enemy, and gives his rod free play. A half hour's study of our surroundings is neither weary nor wasted. How welcome the silence and loveliness are! There is no sound but the far-off stroke now and then of the bee-hunter's ax. The lake is so lonely that the doe comes down fearlessly to drink at it; flights of wild ducks catching its sparkle far below among the green wastes, wheel and drop down in its shallows; the eyrie cry of the loon and the ghostly scream of the screech owl sound around it by night; the rare heron visits it, and bears' tracks and scratches upon the trees are often seen along its shores.

But see, there is a quiver of leaves on the hill yonder, and a light breeze wrinkles the water. In an instant, as if they felt it, the trout rise to meet it. The whole lake is alive with splashes. Behind, before, in all directions, far and near, twenty at a time, they leap, not breaking the surface merely, but flinging out all their length a foot or two into the sunshine. Now is the moment! I seize the nearest rod, ready-mounted with a professor, a coachmon, and a red ibis, and for the first time they kiss the water, forty feet off, and not in vain. Two of them hardly light but are caught as they drop and scud away; but not to the full length of line. The two fish, struggling in different directions, bring a more trying strain on the tackle than if the weight of both were in one. Once they swim in the same line, and so near the raft that we may safely land the smaller one, not over a half-pounder, while the other shoots and skirmishes a few minutes longer. A last steady tug, and he plunges, comes up checked with a turn, and rolls up his yellow side. Another run, and he might have carried away the ibis sticking in his gills, and redder than they are, for the snell is half frayed off, and barely holds to lift in his full pound weight. I replace it with a large brown hackle, and once more mark the last ring where a fish flashed out, and drop in its centre. This time a single victim, and a sullen one by his drag. He bores among the weeds and shakes his head, tossing the hook out at last, after five minutes' work. But he can be spared. Another and a larger fish accepts the rejected fly, and is struck before he can taste it to be mere silk, coming safely in as the introducer of yet a brace of equal size. With your gray hackle and coachmon you have done as well. Now the breeze fails, the lake falls smooth again, and the fish lie quiet. That little puff was worth to us ten trout, and we can wait its coming again in satisfied patience.

Now the midday sun beats down and double quiet seems to brood over everything. Let us drift a little under the shelter of the trees, the length of a short cast from the shore. How the glare picks out every spot of color against the dark hillside. Nature has lavished her finer tints on delicate June, and paints the dying Summer in coarser, graver hues. Crimson and yellow prevail, in the golden-rod, the snapdragon with its strange hanging cup, and the clusters of cardinal flower. There is a wild raspberry, with a late, dark blossom or two, not unlike the wild rose at a distance, a country cousin of the Antwerp, with mossy, almost glutinous hairs along the stalk, and a tart, untamed fruit, called by the country people the "Scotch-cap." But the groups of color are dotted here and there, rather than spread, showing themselves in berries, as if nature chose to put her richest hues in the shape of pills. Close by the beach that spire of ivory berries tipped with black, is the "cohosh," a name that sounds aboriginal, but may be only rustic, and near it the great ruby lump of the wake-robin. A little above, among the rocks, shines the burnished blue of the Solomon's seal berry—a blue just caught turning to purple—a blue indescribably rich, that begins where indigo leaves off. Higher still bunches of witch-hopple seed-vessels sprinkle the hill, orange pellets with a few ripened into blackness. And still higher up and more rare, the rich maroon bead-clusters of the mountain-ash. The nearer plants hang drooping with heat over the water, as if inclining to change places with their own cool reflections. In the water thousands of lizards are basking, lazily oaring themselves upright with forearms that look wonderfully like the hands of a pigmy baby, till they just touch the surface, then darting down again. The leech, olive above and salmon below, undulates rather than swims about the raft, like a waving ribbon, with a movement as graceful as a lady's. But we have moored here too lately for the lurking trout to venture to show the fins on which they hover, balancing by hundreds among the dark weeds.

Yet we shall win them when this coyness has worn off. Till then, for me a reverie over this fresh-lit cigar, and for you a quiet nap in the shade. When the wreaths of one have floated off, and the dreams of the other faded, what new device shall we tempt them with? There is a small white miller dipping over the water, unlike anything in my book. It may be as well to use this pause in making two or three of them. Do you tie your own flies? It is a delicate and amusing art with which to fill a few rainy hours on days fit for nothing else, that might be worse wasted. And the economy is worth considering, as your home-made fly costs less than half the price of the shops. A Frenchman at least would think it worth considering, who knows the true philosophy of making the most of life and its means, by such husbandry of them as we Americans foolishly affect to despise. Irishmen are believed to tie the neatest flies. Perhaps Beelzebub, the god of insects, gives them a kindly hint how to deceive. Woman's deft fingers of course make finished ones, but they are never strong enough for use, and very apt to pull off. Might it not be the same with the practical working of suffrage if they were to try their hand on it?

When you actually see a fish take the fly that is over the water, of course you imitate it to serve his taste. But I am far from assenting to the notion that each day has its special fly which for that precise date is the one most welcome and winning to the trout. One does not doubt the number and variety of ephemera, nor their nice adaptation and succession in the seasons. Such feats of nature are too frequent for our wonder, but the objection is to the arbitrary arrangement that fits her work to our division of the year into just 365 fractions. Just as it is reasoned that the influence imputed to the changing quarters of the moon is illusory, because the moon does not abruptly change once in one of our arbitrary weeks, but alters by an imperceptible shade every day and every moment. In other words, let us not force any fancied relations between time, which is only a mode of being, and motion, which is being itself. On the other mooted point, very close copying of the natural insect, I am not so settled. HERBERT SPENCER, from a philosophical point of view, asserts that trout require only a resembling fly, not an identical one, and that two or three different flies are enough. But few anglers simplify the subject into its principles, as he does, and a monograph on it from him would be most interesting unbending.

Ah, Beelzebub pricks you out of dreamland with one of his own darning needles, six inches long, settling on your nose. The creatures are splendidly banded with gold, russet and bronze, and keep up a ceaseless whirring round us on their double pair of gauzy wings. And the trout, grown familiar, are springing nearer, quite within the charmed circle of our wands. We rig this time with a white miller, a tiny grey midge and a black gnat. There are some sunken logs along the shore, toward which I recommend a cast. Two dash out—one feels the fatal twitch, and runs for midwater. Keep him there—three times spinning out and reeling in, at last you wear him out and guide him up to the landing-net. So, a heavier lift than any yet, and close upon two pounds. All three of my flies do their spiriting gently, but decidedly. We must give these fish shorter play and trust to strength of leaders, for they will soon be alarmed and sink to cover again. Half a dozen casts more, each longer and less sure than the last, and they are scared away and have subsided, leaving us to count our prizes, all of fair weight, and to take another rest.

Before long the breeze springs up more steady this time. Let us change for brighter flies to suit the rough water, and we shall get two hours' sport, or as long as our wrists will hold out. The run of the fish is the same as before, and the work most fortunate. Only one fellow puzzles me. He takes the ibis as it trails, on the third spring, and sweeps away with a powerful strain. No dragging him straight in. This trout has been pricked before, and seems never to tire of fighting, as he knows it to be for life. After bold runs and plunges he steers straight for the raft, and before he can be checked runs under it and short round the mooring-stake. There is but one course, and that a desperate one. Reaching far over I grasp the free line, cut it near the stake, and tug him in by main force. He is worth the risk. I have known few larger fish taken in the lake—quite up to, or a little over three pounds and a half, and a fair conclusion, though a clumsy one, for the afternoon's work. We push ashore, and securing the raft, walk to the cabin, and if the evening fishing invites you, you may try the unquiet canoe alone.

Dinner must wait at least half an hour if you wish to taste a trout in perfection higher than all your claret stews or remolade sauces of the town can reach. Rub him with salt and pepper, put in place of his natural interior a strip of salt pork, and if you choose, a bit of parsley or sage, though that sophisticates the flavor rather coarsely, then wrap him well in buttered paper, with green leaves tied over, and leave him deep in ashes under your hottest coals till every half pound has had a half hour. When drawn out he looks like a charred mass, but as this is unwrapped every vermilion dot and olive shade of his sides shows undimmed, and every flake of his succulent flesh comes unwasted to your palate. Until then you have not tasted trout.

Night comes on, clear and calm. Heap up the logs, that they may need no replenishing till two in the morning. Through the stillness deepening around, you may hear the fine drop of hemlock needles, the trickling spring and the queer noise between a wheeze and a whine made by the porcupine as he rustles through the dead leaves. Great shadows flicker away among the sombre masses of the forest, outlined against a night so dark in its clearness that you can only distinguish which is sky and which wood by that "solitary star, between one foliaged lattice twinkling fair." Long before it sets we are in sound sleep. The dawn wakes us to prepare for the march home. Eighty-six fish number the captures that were worth keeping, weighing over sixty pounds, of which some fifty, spared by appetite, are distributed and packed in the three baskets. It is Saturday of the week, the last day of the month, and the close set by law to the fishing season. There is a haze over the sky, a sigh in the air, a yellowing hue among the leaves. A tiny leaflet, star-shaped and scarlet, flutters down on the path—an asterisk, marking the passage from Summer to Autumn. Drop it between the pages, and shut the fly-book for this year.

ARMAC.

THE TURF.

New-England Agricultural Fair—Opening Address by Senator Sprague—The Races.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The Fair of the New-England Agricultural Society, in connection with the Rhode Island Society, was successfully inaugurated to-day, about 5,000 visitors being present. There are on the ground 67 horses, mostly trotting horses; 200 specimens of poultry, about 400 cattle, and a proportionate number in other departments, all of which are well filled. The accommodations for exhibitors and visitors are superb, and 50,000 people are expected during the week.

The introductory address of welcome was delivered this morning by Senator SPRAGUE, President of the Rhode Island Society. A fitting reply was made by Dr. LORING, President of the New-England Society.

At 1 o'clock there was a race for premiums of $200 and $100, mile heats, best three in five. *Washington* and *India Rubber*, of Boston, and *Buttom* and *Old Put*, of Hartford were entered. *Washington* and mate won the first, second and fourth heats and the race, in 2:49, 2:35¼ and 2:39¾.

The second race was for trotting stallions for premiums of $1,000 and $250, mile heats, best two in three to harness. The entries were *Draco*, *Prince*, of Boston, *Ticonic*, of Boston, and *Garibaldi* of Swanzey. The second horse was distanced in the first heat, and reckoned out, and the race lay between *Draco* and *Garibaldi*. *Draco* won in three straight heats. Time—2:31¼, 2:31¼ and 2:31. He was closely pushed by *Garibaldi* throughout, and the latter was reckoned distanced on the third heat, because his driver held him back, preventing him from winning the heat, as he would.

The third race was for horses that never trotted in better time than 2:30 to saddle, mile heats, three in five. The contest was for premiums of $200 and $100. The entries were *Jack Lewis* and *Rahway*, of New-York. The first, second and fourth heats were won by *Jack Lewis* in 2:37½, 2:36¾ and 2:35¼. The last heat was trotted in the dark, *Rahway* breaking badly.

There is a fine horticultural show in Remington's Hall, and a fine artistic exhibition in Westminster Hall, both of which are connected with the fair, and well supported and largely patronized. The hotels and boarding-houses are crowded, and Gov. SMITH, of New-Hampshire, Chief-Justice CHASE, the Prussian Minister from Washington, and Gen. HOWARD are present.

The Maine Horse Fair.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The Maine State Horse Fair opened to-day, and will last three days. Some of the best stock in the State has been entered, among the number being *Little Fred*, *Lady Chapman*, *Gladiator*, from Maine, and *Bill Wellman*, *License* and *Dan Mace*, from Boston. The day's programme numbered four races. The fastest time was made in class No. 8, open to all Maine horses that never beat 2:35 in public. In this race *Little Fred* lost the first heat, but won the next three, making the last two heats each in 2:35¼.

Crops in the Northwest—Railroad Extension.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Wis., Sept. 3.

The weather remains clear and cool in this State, (Wisconsin,) and west of the Mississippi in the States of Iowa and Minnesota. The wheat in this State is all stacked. West of the river, in Iowa and Minnesota, the wheat is mostly cut, and about one-quarter of it stacked.

The track on the road—the McGregor, Western and Minnesota Central—is now laid to Leroy, within five miles of Austin. Twenty miles remain to be laid. The material is all on the ground, and the road will be completed through within 45 days, making the all rail route complete from New-York, *via* Milwaukee and Chicago, to St. Paul.

Yellow Fever at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The yellow fever continues unabated. Dr. ROWE, Army Surgeon, is very low. Dr. ADAMS, Medical Director, has been taken with the fever. Gen. POTTES is thought to be improving. Gen. GRIFFIN's only child and its nurse were taken last night. He has telegraphed for permission to remove the headquarters of the Fifth District to Galveston. Lieut. GARRETSON has been appointed to take charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, *vice* KIRKHAM, dead. The *Times* this morning, in a review of the ravages of the fever in this city, says during the last half of the month of August only four natives of the State have died. A large majority of the deaths are foreigners. There were twenty-five interments yesterday.

Large Fire at Petroleum Centre—Loss, $75,000.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

A destructive fire occurred last night on Boyd Farm, the terminus of the Oil Creek Railroad, destroying the oil and shipping yards of D. BROWN & SONS, CATE & CO., COOK & Co. and TIBBITTS & GILBERT, and also twenty cars, consisting of passenger, truck and tank cars, owned by the Oil Creek and Empire Line. The estimated loss is $75,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The fire originated from a leaking tank catching fire from a match which an agent was lighting, causing a stream of fire to be sent to the vats below. The principal losers are D. BROWN & SONS, $15,000; J. N. PATTERSON, $20,000; COOK & CO., dealers in engines, $60,000; TIBBITTS & GILBERT, $2,000; CATE & Co., oil shippers, $15,000; BENNETT & BLACK, lumber yard, $2,000; CRAIN & THACKERA, refiners, $1,000; Oil Creek and Empire Line $44,000. A favorable wind was prevailing at the time, and prevented one of the largest conflagrations that ever occurred in the oil regions.

Colored Emancipation Celebration at Hudson—3,000 Colored People Present.

HUDSON, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1867.

About three thousand colored people are in this city to-day from the interior of the country and from cities and towns along the Hudson River, the occasion being the celebration of the anniversary of freedom to the slaves. Early this morning crowds of dusky skinned lads and lassies made their way into town in all sorts of vehicles from the country.

By noon the morning train up on the Hudson River Railroad arrived bringing a delegation of 200 colored people from Fishkill. Soon after the steamboat *Antelope* arrived, also laden heavy with excursionists. The steamboat *Metamora*, of the Newburgh and Albany line, landed large numbers, as did also the *Chauncey Vibbard* and *Daniel Drew*.

At various places in Warren-street the American flag was conspicuously displayed.

The scene in the city at noon was a curious one. Crowds of colored people thronged the sidewalks, filled the alley-ways, and lounged about stoops and hotels, all behaving themselves in a very orderly manner. The speaking took place at the Court-house in the afternoon. Among those announced to be present were FRED. DOUGLASS, Rev. H. H. GARNETT, Rev. Mr. LOGAN and Prof. DAY. All but FRED. DOUGLASS were present. The speaking commenced at 3:20 o'clock, and was continued until 4:15, all the speakers holding forth in an able and intelligent manner to a vastly crowded audience. Having been dismissed, those composing the listeners once more commenced roaming about the streets. Venders of spruce-beer, ice-cream, candy, and other compositions of nothingness did a thriving trade, for our colored brethren spread money with a lavish hand. At 6 P. M. many commenced wending their way to the cars and boats, preparatory to their departure for home. To-night there will be speaking at the City Hall, after which a splendid entertainment is to be given by the colored people, after which the day's proceedings are to end up with a grand colored ball. It is worthy of remark that not a single fight or disturbance has thus far been reported. The day has been a very pleasant one, and the white people here have enjoyed themselves over the affair quite as much as the colored people. The Citizen's Band, of Hudson, provided the music.

Commencement of Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The opening exercises of the Commencement of the Brown University took place to-day.

Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, of Newport, delivered the oration of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and Rev. Dr. J. B. THOMAS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., delivered a sermon before the Society for Missionary Inquiry.

At a meeting of the Corporations, no President of the University was elected, but Prof. GEORGE J. CHASE was requested to act in that capacity for the ensuing half year.

The annual convention of the Theta Delta Chi is now in session in this city. An oration was delivered this afternoon before them and a large audience, by WM. STONE, of New York.

Escape of an Insane Man from the Lunatic Asylum.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

JOHN D. JACKSON, who attempted to kill his father, JOSEPH H. JACKSON, in this city a short time since, made his escape from the Utica Lunatic Asylum on Saturday last. The people here are much excited about it, as it is known that young JACKSON is determined to shoot down his father at sight. He is five feet six inches in height, and of slender build. At the time of his escape he was dressed in light cassimere pants, linen coat, and light wool hat.

Capture of Escaped Convicts—The Manchester Agricultural Association.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday Sept. 3.

DANIEL SULLIVAN and JAMES GALLAGHER, who escaped from State Prison on Sunday night, were captured this morning. GALLAGHER was shot in the leg while attempting to escape from his pursuers.

The first annual horse fair of the Manchester Agricultural Association commenced at Manchester to-day. There is a good show of horses, mostly owned in the State, including some fast trotters.

Convention of Spiritualists in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The fourth annual Convention of the Spiritualists of the United States assembled here this morning. Three or four thousand delegates are in attendance, representing every State except California. The morning was devoted to organization and the adoption of a preamble and resolutions eulogistic of the late Rev. Dr. JOHN PIERPONT. The Convention will sit three or four days.

Gen. Howard to Retain His Position as Commissioner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Gen. HOWARD has received intelligence from Gen. GRANT this evening instructing him to retain his position at the Head of the Freedmen's Bureau. The news has created much rejoicing among his numerous friends here.

Suicide in Montpelier, Vt.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Mr. J. FREDERICK CROSS, proprietor of the American House in this place, committed suicide about noon to-day, by shooting himself with a pistol. Financial embarrassment is supposed to be the cause of the deed. He was about 22 years of age and recently married, and during last Autumn and Winter was the clerk of the Pavilion here.

Republican Convention at Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

A large number of delegates to the Republican Convention, which assembles to-morrow, are already here, and crowds are still arriving by every train. The present indications foreshadow an immense gathering. The whites are largely represented, nearly all of whom are moderates of the Goodloe wing.

Real Estate in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The Board of Assessors report the valuation of real estate in Boston at $250,587,700, and personal at $194,358,400; total, $444,946,100, an increase of nearly $30,000,000 since 1866. The number of polls is 35,772, and the rate of taxation is $15 50 per 1,000.

Installment of the Faculty of Muhlenberg College.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The Faculty of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Penn., consisting of eight Professors, was installed this evening. Addresses were delivered by Hon. R. E. WRIGHT and Drs. MUHLENBERG and KROTEL. This new college in Pennsylvania opens with excellent prospects.

Meeting of the Democratic State Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held at the Delevan House to-day, it was resolved to hold the Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of State officers, at Tweddle Hall, in this city, on Thursday, the 3d day of October next.

Registration in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Returns from all portions of the State indicate that the interest in registration is flagging. The blacks have so far more than two-thirds of the whole number registered. Returns to come in will probably reduce their majority, but not materially.

The Boonton Homicide.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of KEARN CARR, who was murdered in Boonton, Morris County, on Saturday night, have come in with a verdict, charging JOHN DEMPSEY with willful murder. DEMPSEY has been committed to jail.

Arrival of Gen. Canby at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Gen. CANBY, accompanied by his family and staff, arrived here this afternoon, and took quarters at the Mills House.

The Merchants' Union Express Company Litigation.

AUBURN, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The so-called test suit in the United States Court against the Merchants' Union Express Company has been dismissed by his His Honor, Judge NELSON, at Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE WEST INDIES.

Affairs in Havana—Sales of Real Estate—Duties on Importations—Commercial Matters.

HAVANA, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The official *Gaceta* of yesterday contains an order providing for the disposal at public auction of many vacant building lots on the site of the city walls, which have been demolished. The sale will take place on September 18. The minimum valuation set upon the property is $80,000. Bidders are to defray all expenses incurred. The requisite deeds will be granted by the Government, but their validity can only be tested by the lapse of time, as the descendants of the original owners may attempt to prove their claims in the Courts.

Merchants and dealers have been notified to call at the Treasury and settle all arrearages of duties on imported goods, at an early day, or they will render themselves liable to the penalties of the law.

All vessels having merchandise set down in their manifests to order, omitting names of consignees, will be fined $25. All entries of imported goods must be accompanied by a written avowal, signed by the importer, binding him to pay at a future day the *balanza*, or one per cent. for weight, should the Spanish Government, which has the subject under consideration, decide not to abolish the said imposition.

The corps of telegraph operators in this island are to be organized on a military footing, and will be obliged to wear a fatigue uniform on duty and a dress uniform with sword and other equipments on State occasions. The discipline established will be very strict.

The time granted for the payment of Internal Revenue taxes runs from the 27th inst. to Sept. 7. After that date delinquent parties will be sued.

It is rumored that all these measures of reform will soon be revoked, and the previous state of affairs restored; as these changes already threaten to result in a heavy deficit in the yearly income of the Island.

Messrs. SAMA & CARRERA have made a contract for raising the sunken Spanish ship *Lequetio* for the sum of $3,000. Operations will commence forthwith.

Another unfortunate soldier has been garroted for attacking and wounding a corporal.

The weather has become dry, and the city is quite healthy.

The out-flow of specie to Spain continues. The mail steamer which leaves for Cadiz on the 30th inst. will take out over $100,000 in Spanish and Mexican coin.

Rates of exchange are well sustained. The quotations to-day are: On London 18½@18¾, premium; on Paris 5¾; United States currency, 60 days, 23¾@24¼, discount.

The sugar market has been more animated since yesterday, and 8½ reals per arrobe are offered for Dutch Standard, No. 12.

LATER, 3 P. M.—Nothing has been heard of the cable steamer *Narva*. The latest telegrams received from Key West report that she has not yet appeared there.

Mr. ROE, the operator for the cable contractors at the Chorrera, has just died of yellow fever. He took the place of Mr. DONOVAN, who left on the *Narva*.

Gen. BAEZ is reported to be organizing an expedition at Curacoa against CABRAL. His success is doubtful, and should he fall into the hands of CABRAL his death is certain.

Railroads in St. Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, Monday, Aug. 19.

Señor F.' MONTECATINI, Inspector-General of Mines, has gone to the United States to obtain workmen and machinery for a railroad from the City of St. Domingo to Guayo de Medina, which will finally terminate at Santiago de los Caballeros. A charter has been granted to him by the Cabral Government, which has been very liberal to the enterprise.

Election in Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

An election was held in this city to-day, and JOSHUA S. VALENTINE, the Radical candidate for Mayor, was elected by 270 majority—about the same as last year. The whole Radical ticket has been elected, except in one ward, where there is a Democratic majority of 15.

The Equal Rights Convention will meet here to-morrow, and promises to be a large demonstration. Delegates, both white and colored, will be here from all parts of the State.

Murder in Manzanillo.

MANZANILLO, Friday, Aug. 23,
Via HAVANA, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Mr. LEWIS BELLIERE, foreman at a foundry, was found murdered at his residence. No clue has been obtained to the murderers.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

A fire this evening destroyed the fruit packing establishment of STAUM & SONS, No. 78 Light-street. Loss $20,00 on stock, and $5,000 on the building; partially insured. Several adjoining buildings were lightly damaged.

Return of an Indian Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The expedition sent from Fort Hayes against the Indians has returned. They had no fight, and met but few Indians.

Weather Reports.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The weather is hot and it is raining.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

It has been raining hard all the afternoon.

The Management of the Atlantic Telegraph.

The following note, relative to the management of the affairs of the Atlantic Telegraph, appeared in the London *Times* of Aug. 17:

SIR: The persons in charge of the Atlantic Cable have at length given the public an installment of those reforms by which, for some months past, they have been promising to widen the usefulness and popularity of the mighty instrument they control. The improvement does not, as might be anticipated, consist in the reduction of rates 50 per cent., or in the cessation of the charge for the address and signature of a message, or in the abolition of the 100 per cent. imposed upon code or cypher, without the protection of which commercial telegrams, thanks to telegraphic infidelity, lose all the value derived from secrecy. These changes have been too long promised, and are perhaps too obvious and commonplace in their appeal to propriety to be adopted; at all events they are said to be indefinitely postponed. What has been vouchsafed is embraced in a rescript issued last Monday to sub-offices, under the directions of which the clerk to whom a message for America is offered is obliged to exact double rates for the entire message if it contains words he does not understand, or if it contains a word abbreviated or contracted, however palpable the sense. The former regulation presupposes an intelligence approaching omniscience on the part of a half-paid subordinate; the latter calls for every letter of the most ordinary words, and even of words of which the full orthography would, in common practice, be ridiculous. A message has actually been declined at one of the offices this week unless the writer accepted the alternative of giving "Mr." as "Mister," or paying £1 a word for the whole telegram. The only further step possible in the direction of the absurd is to require the clerk, in any case he may choose, to compel the sender of a message to make affidavit that the words mean precisely what they express, under penalty of redoubled charges. When we consider that these regulations are sequels to others where words are restricted to five letters, that the option of charging by words or letters, as may be more profitable, is retained by the companies; and when we know, beside, that the operating staff and a single cable are occupied no more than four hours a day, while the income of the line is daily about £1,100, the broad public spirit of the managers, and their energies to serve and oblige the business community would seem to be indisputable. Yet there are obstinate people among their customers, and all I meet are in this impracticable category, who see nothing but excessive rapacity in the innovation, and who believe that losing faith in the permanence of the cables, or fearing competition, the proprietors are disposed to defy public opinion and make hay while the sun shines.

The public will, of course, be told as usual by the Anglo-American Company that the Atlantic Company is responsible for these vexations, and the Atlantic folk will retort upon the Anglo-American. In such cases, indeed, much use may be made of the precedent created by

AUG. 16. SPENLOW AND JORKINS.

Letter from Gen. Geary to the California Pioneers.

The Secretary of the Society of California Pioneers recently informed Gov. JOHN W. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, of his election to an honorary membership in that Society, and Gen. GEARY, in his reply, said:

An unforeseen and uncontrollable succession of events prevented my carrying out the intention of making California my permanent residence. A severe domestic affliction required my return to my native State. While here, the terrible disturbances in Kansas, which were then at their height, were agitating every section of the country, and without hesitation, and in conformity with an imperative duty, I accepted an unsolicited request of the President to assume the executive control of that distracted Territory. My unceasing efforts to restore peace and harmony were promising a success which had not been anticipated, when a want of coöperation on the part of the General Government frustrated my plan and purposes, and compelled me to abandon the undertaking. At that time the cloud which hung over the country was scarcely "bigger than a man's hand;" but it was permitted to increase in volume and magnitude until it burst forth in that terrific storm which so recently convulsed the nation and astonished the world. In that fearful struggle, duty and loyalty compelled me to take an active part. And from its commencement to the close, I continued to serve the Government with what means and ability I could call into requisition. That terrible strife has happily ended, and although it has left us to mourn the loss of many thousands of valuable lives and millions of treasure, it presents us with the assurance of prospective good. It has given our people a more comprehensive knowledge of their own strength and might; convinced the nations of the world of our indomitable energy, unlimited resources, perfect independence and unconquerable power; and established the perpetuity of our Government upon a surer and safer foundation than that upon which it would otherwise have rested. The war ended, I have again been called upon to assume the obligations and responsibilities of public life, it having pleased the citizens of Pennsylvania to confer upon me the highest gift in their power, by elevating me to the Chief Magistracy of this great commonwealth, the duties of which position will compel me to defer for an indefinite period my long cherished contemplated visit to your greatly favored city and State. Again permit me to tender my grateful thanks for the compliment you have bestowed, and, believe me, that nothing could now give me more pleasure than the privilege of meeting each and all the members of the Society of Pioneers "face to face," and to grasp them by the hand in token of enduring friendship. With high regard, I am truly yours, JNO. W. GEARY.

Burglary in Ohio—An Old Man's Residence Entered and Robbed.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer, Sept. 2.

An extensive robbery was perpetrated in Augusta Township, Carroll County, in this State, on Wednesday evening last. The victim was an Englishman named WATHEY, 78 years of age. On the night in question, while asleep at his residence, eight miles from Carrolton, three ruffians suddenly battered down his front door with a rail and rushed into the house. The old gentleman sprang for his pistol, but one of the men knocked him down with a club before he could use it, when he was thrown upon the bed and smothered till he promised to show them where his money was secreted. He then led the way up stairs, and pointed out to the robbers a barrel of oats, in which were concealed between $3,000 and $4,000. After securing the booty, they took Mr. WATHEY down stairs and demanded of him where he put the $5,000 he had obtained a few days before. He told them he had only received the interest on that amount, but was compelled to surrender the keys of his bureau, and to lie covered up in bed while they plundered it. Just before leaving, the ruffians told Mr. WATHEY they would murder him if he dared to stir till morning. No clue to the perpetrators of the outrage has yet been obtained.

Gen. GRIFFIN, commanding the sub-district of Texas, has issued an order forbidding all distinctions on account of color, race or previous condition by railroads or other chartered companies, that are common carriers.

We understand that the business of the Merchants' Union Express Company is steadily increasing. They are now carrying express matter more than seventeen thousand miles. They forward from the City of New-York daily an average of more than one hundred and twenty-five tons; and in Chicago, where they had previously worked one hundred and twelve horses, fifty more are called for, and thirty wagons, to do the increased business. This certainly is a very flattering exhibit for its two principal offices, shows the value of *its* "good will," and speaks more decidedly of its success than pages of argument.—*Evening Express.*

The Post-office Department use Fairbanks' Standard Scales, their correctness and convenience giving them preference over all others. Chemists, Assayers, Bankers, and all requiring delicate apparatus, find them entirely satisfactory.—*Advertisement.*

Fall
Importation of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS
and
LINENS.
Now opening
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
I. E. WALRAVEN.
No. 686 Broadway.

To Break Chills and Eradicate Fever and Ague, try Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, if you desire a safe and permanent cure. Sold everywhere.

"While the Lamp Holds Out to Burn" there is a chance for restoration of health. If, therefore, the constitution has been weakened by disease or excess, the nerves shattered, the stomach weakened, the appetite gone, and all the world appears gloomy, pour some fresh oil into your lamp in the shape of PLANTATION BITTERS, which will make the flame of life again burn brightly and illuminate a once wretched existence. For ladies it is an elegant and gentle stimulant, exactly such as they require. Many families will not be without it. It has an immense sale throughout the world.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the cost.

A Lady of undoubted Chemical Skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Curtains, Lace and Nottingham,
NEW FALL PATTERNS,
At G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Curtains and Furniture Coverings,
SATINS, SATIN DAMASK, BROCATELS, TERRIES, REPS, &c., new Goods, at
G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Window Shades.
ALL STYLES AND KINDS,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.
WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies.—All the organs of your body are your servants. Develop the form with Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevators. Depot, 907 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

DILWORTH—BROWN.—In Hoboken, at Trinity Church, on Monday, Sept. 2, by Rev. Reuben C. Howes, JAMES A. B. DILWORTH, formerly of Delaware, to ADELAIDE, daughter of the late Edward Brown, Esq.

☞ Delaware papers please copy.

DIED.

BOWRON.—On First Day morning, (1st inst.,) DEBORAH BOWRON, widow of the late Henry C. Bowron, in the 73d year of her age.

Her friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Fourth Day next, (4th inst.,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, at Bayside, L. I. Carriages will be in attendance at Flushing to meet the 2:30 train from Hunter's Point.

BUCKMASTER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 1, at Trenton Falls, JANE GREACEN, wife of William P. Buckmaster.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DENIKE.—At Peekskill, on Monday, Sept. 2, JOSEPHINE, wife of S. A. Denike, and daughter of D. J. Haight, Esq., aged 20 years.

GREEN.—At Bellows Falls, Vt., on Friday, Aug. 30, HENRY FRANCIS GREEN, in the 79th year of his age.

HATFIELD.—Suddenly, at Tarrytown, on Saturday evening, Aug. 31, MOSES TAYLOR, youngest son of Rev. Edwin F. and Mary E. Hatfield, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Covenant, corner of 35th-st. and Park (4th) av., on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

KIMBALL.—On Monday, Sept. 2, NANCIE, wife of Thomas Kimball, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 72 Summit-st., Brooklyn.

NEWTON.—Suddenly, at Irvington, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 1, ADELA IZARD NEWTON, daughter of the late Commodore John T. Newton, U. S. N.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) Sept. 4, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry R. Worthington, at Irvington. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st., at 1 o'clock; returning, leaves Tarrytown at 5:17. Carriages will be in attendance.

PURDY.—At Mount Vernon, in East Chester, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, ANDREW PURDY, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice, from Mrs. Margaret Cole's residence, at Mount Vernon, on Thursday, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M. Funeral services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, East Chester, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mount Vernon Depot on the arrival of the 11¼ o'clock A. M. train from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad.

SCOFIELD.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, HORACE B. SCOFIELD, in the 32d year of his age, at the residence of his father-in-law, John S. Vredenburgh, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Notice of funeral will be given.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 181.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water off Fort Washington Point, North River, aged about sixty years, medium built, dark gray hair, full face, five feet eight inches high, heavy gray whiskers and mustache. Dressed as follows: Pilot-cloth overcoat, muslin shirt, shoes and socks. Body sent to the Morgue, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 181.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water foot of Stanton-street, East River, aged about thirty-six years, stout built, brown hair, full face, five feet seven inches high, mustache. Dressed as follows: Black pants, good boots, Scotch plaid woolen shirt. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. —]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 3, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 55 East River, aged about fifty-five to sixty years, slim built, gray hair, good teeth, thin face, gray and brown mustache, whiskers and beard. Dressed as follows: Hat, white linen coat, black cloth pants, Congress gaiters, white socks, white undershirt, linen shirt and white muslin drawers, linen collar and black neck-tie. Found on the person the following articles: Pair of suspenders, silver spectacles in case, comb, buckhorn knife, one blade, and card with figures on it. Body has not been in the water long.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SILVER PLATED WARE,
ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, CASTORS, &c., &c., plated on fine albata or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for our trade by the celebrated
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, & ROGERS, SMITH & CO.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
No. 591 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

GAS WORKS
FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,
and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.
Price 50 cents a bottle.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

DR. WEST'S BOTANIC BALSAM,
THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD
For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Bronchitis, Consumption, Soreness of Lungs, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all Diseases of a like nature. Wherever this medicine has been tested it has met with marked success, and by its timely use many of the diseases that flesh is subject to might be checked in their commencement, and the scourge that sweeps thousands from our midst every year would fall powerless to the ground. Persons afflicted with a settled cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find immediate relief by the use of this Balsam.
Price 50 cents. Prepared only by D. K. REED, Roxbury, Mass. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., General Agents, Boston. Sold by druggists everywhere.

GAS FIXTURES.
J. & T. DONALDSON are manufacturing and have on hand a large assortment of new designs of gas fixtures; also bronzed lamps and chandeliers for kerosene, at their new establishment, No. 140 9th-st., one door east of Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer UNION, will close at this office on THURSDAY, Sept. 5, at [illegible] A. M.; at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, [illegible] A. M.; Stations C and D and [illegible] and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicines. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail; No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 24 DEY-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO TEACHERS.
THE ANALYTICAL SCHOOL READERS, by RICHARD EDWARDS, LL.D., President of the Illinois State Normal University, and RUSSELL WEBB, author of the Word-Method, with illustrations by THOMAS NAST, Esq., are now ready for the use of schools. The series embrace;
Analytical First Reader, 80 pages, 16mo, price 25c.
Analytical Second Reader, 160 pages, 16mo, price 50c.
Analytical Third Reader, 256 pages, 12mo, price 75c.
Analytical Fourth Reader, 264 pages, 12mo, price 90c.
Analytical Fifth Reader, 360 pages, 12mo, price $1 25.
Analytical Sixth Reader, 494 pages, 12mo, price $1 50.
Analytical Speller, 108 pages, 16mo, price 25c.
Primary Reading Lessons, 8 charts. Designed to accompany the Analytical Readers. Mounted on heavy binders' board, 20x24 inches. Price, per set, $4.
The Sentence Builder. Ninety-five elegantly printed colored cards, 2x3 inches each, accompanied by a manual of 36 32mo pages. The whole neatly arranged in a substantial box. Price $1 25.
These Readers are believed to present important improvements and to combine greater excellences than any previous books of the class. Especially, they are practical books, the result of extended and successful experience in the schoolroom. They are designed to [illegible] in the most attractive and best manner. To facilitate examination, the publishers will send, post-paid, to any teacher, a single copy of either of the Reading Books (not including the Primary Reading Lessons or Sentence Builder) on receipt of one-half the price.
A circular, 16 pages, 8vo, with specimen pages, &c., will be sent gratuitously to any address.
MASON BROTHERS,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.
MASON & HAMLIN,
No. 154 Tremont-st., Boston.

PUBLISH THIS DAY.
I. NEW POEMS.
By MATTHEW ARNOLD, author of "Essays in Criticism," &c. 1 vol., 16mo. Beveled boards, gilt top, $2.
This volume will greatly strengthen Mr. Arnold's title to a high place among the most eminent of living English poets. The *Imperial Review*, in noticing "New Poems," says: "His writings possess a strong individuality of their own; they accumulate the thoughts of one who, above all, reveres intellectual beauty and greatness. * * * Empedocles (the chief poem) is full of dramatic insight, both as regards the time and the working of the human mind. * * * The minor poems all display Mr. Arnold's characteristic excellences."
II. BLEAK HOUSE.
By CHARLES DICKENS. The sixth volume of the popular diamond edition, which the *Congregationalist* pronounces "the neatest and compactest marvel of typography and taste which the book-market affords." Illustrated edition, containing sixteen full-page illustrations by S. EYTINGE, Jr., $1 50; plain edition, $1 25.
For sale by all booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers,
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston;
No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Announce through their agents that they will convert the various classes of Government Securities into their First Mortgage Six per cent. Gold-interest Thirty-year Bonds at the following rates, subject to slight daily variations, according to the fluctuations of the market:

6s of 1881, coupon, and pay difference of	$210 86
5-20s of 1862, coupon, and pay difference of	235 96
5-20s of 1865, new, coupon, and pay difference of	173 36
5-20s of 1865, old, coupon, and pay difference of	199 66
5-20s of 1867, coupon, and pay difference of	172 16
10-40s, and pay difference of	129 66
7-30 notes, second and third series, and pay difference of	176 66

on each $1,000.

They will pay a proportionate advance for Registered and all other Government Stocks. These bonds are admitted to be a first-class security, and, as they are offered at ninety cents on the dollar in currency, at the present price of gold they yield the holder an annual return of *over nine per cent.* We learn that more than one-third of the road is finished, and that the net earnings are much more than sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds. If so much is received from the *way* business, through a new and unsettled country, the revenue from the vast *through* traffic over a through line of 1,845 miles of road will be greater than that of any other public corporation in the world. Fifteen thousand men are steadily at work upon this Pacific Railroad line, and the money already expended has reached the round sum of *thirty-five million dollars.* Of this amount about ten millions have been paid in by private stockholders, about twelve millions have been furnished by the United States Government, in its own bonds, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount have been issued, and a part of them are now offered for sale. The Union Pacific Railroad Company's agents are, in New-York:

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 69 Broadway,
and BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States.

JOHN J. CISCO, *Treasurer*,
New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	111	111¼	Gold	141⅛	141⅜
Coupon, 1881	111⅞	112	Aug. 7.30	107⅝	107¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	109¼	109½	June 7.30	107½	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅛	114¼	July, 7.30	107½	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅞	110	Oct., comp'ds. '64	118⅞	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	111	111¼	Dec., comp'ds. '64	117⅞	118⅛
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	108⅜	108½	May, comp'ds. '65	116⅞	117
5-20 C., '67	108⅜	108½	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
10-40 Reg	99¼	99½	Sept., comp'd. '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Coupon	99⅝	99¾	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115	115¼

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. Issues.
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
SEPT. 3, 1867.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $4 75 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 25 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE
GUARANTEED
RAILROAD BONDS.

The UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as agent, offer for sale the Bonds of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 275 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.

For full particulars and terms, apply at office of

UNION TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, FRIDAY, the 13th day of September, 1867, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to act for the ensuing year; also to elect three Inspectors of Election.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to the 13th of September, 1867, inclusive.

Aug. 29, 1867. JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

NASHVILLE (TENN.) CITY BONDS.
SIX PER CENT. ISSUED FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.
KANSAS CITY BONDS &c., &c.,
FOR SALE.

All miscellaneous securities bought and sold on Commission. GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage Bonds of the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
HAVING 20 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,
FOR SALE AT 90, BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Government Securities of all Issues
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
OR EXCHANGED FOR THE ABOVE BONDS,
AT FULL MARKET RATES.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1 on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of F. B. WALLACE & CO., No. 21 Broad-st.

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST.—THE interest due Sept. 1 on the bonds of Queens County will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing. CHARLES A. ROE, County Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Aug. 28, 1867.

A dividend of five per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 16th of September, proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Ocean National Bank in the City of New-York. Dividends remaining unpaid at the expiration of thirty days will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. The transfer books will close on Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 3.

W. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two and one-half Per Cent. out of the net earnings of quarter ending Aug. 19, payable at the Company's Office, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopened Sept. 12.

HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDS L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG, corner South 7th and 1st sts., allows 6 per cent. interest on sums from $5 to $5,000, free of tax. PETER M. DINGEE, President. WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

ANY SAVINGS BANK ABOUT TO ORGANIZE, or one finding its present location not adapted to its requirements in a business point of view, may obtain one of the best locations in the City. Apply to GEO. OSBORN, Real Estate, No. 182 Grand-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, desirous of reducing expenses, living between 15th and 35th sts., who will board on reasonable terms a family consisting of husband, wife, four children and nurse, from Oct. 1 to May 1, may address, with terms and references, Box No. 4,528 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, by a graduate of Yale, while pursuing his law studies, in a family where one or two hours' instruction would be received as part payment; is a communicant of the Episcopal Church. Address Box No. 1,732 New-Haven Post-office, Conn.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE AND two single gentlemen desire first-class board, between 14th and 45th sts. and not west of 6th-av.; one room to be on second floor; board not to exceed $50; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address F., Box No. 2,047 Post-office.

WANTED—A ROOM AND BEDROOM, WITH first-class board, for gentleman and wife; must be west of Broadway and below 34th-st. Address with full particulars, price, &c., DETMOLD, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT with board a suite of rooms elegantly furnished, on second-floor, to a first-class family; location 32d-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged. Address M. L. C., Station G.

BOARD WANTED IN A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE neighborhood by a lady and her son, who is twelve years of age; terms not to exceed $16 per week; unexceptionable references given and required. Address C. C. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY AND daughter in a private family or boarding-house where the terms will not exceed $16 per week; best of references required and given. Address Box No. 3,798 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY living in South Brooklyn, for three ladies, from Nov. 1; references exchanged. Address K. W. R., Box No. 5,050 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARTY OF gentlemen, or a small family, without servants, can be accommodated with a fine second floor and room on third floor, with a private family, residing at No. 203 Clinton-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and two children, aged 4 and 8, in a private family, terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address Box No. 5,375 Post-office.

BOARD AND LODGING.—ONE OR TWO nicely furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen with or without board; private family. Good location on Murray Hill. No. 105 East 40th-st., near Park-av.

5TH-AVENUE, NEAR 26TH-ST.—THREE very elegantly furnished rooms to let, without board, to single gentlemen in a private family. Address B. W. T., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

NO. 42 WEST NINETEENTH-ST.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board. Children not taken. Reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A few rooms, elegantly furnished, with board, to parties willing to pay a liberal price. Call at No. 200 2d-av., near 14th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACCOMMODATE four gentlemen with good board and large, pleasant rooms for $7 per week. No. 56 East 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms will be rented together or separately, with full or partial board, at No. 28 University-place, to a desirable party, with best of reference.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain handsomely furnished rooms, without board, with a private family, at No. 40 East 26th-st., near Madison-av.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—WITHOUT board, with use of bathroom, in vicinity of Central Park, by a single gentleman of quiet habits. Address, stating terms, RETURN, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board for families or single gentlemen, can now be secured for the Fall and Winter by applying at No. 214 West 14th-st.

BOARDING.—SPLENDID ROOMS, RICHLY furnished, on second and third floors No. 147 West 14th-st.; first-class board; references exchanged.

BOARD AND ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board, may be had in a small private family, by applying at No. 210 West 25th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A SECOND FLOOR, with first-class board. Address K. W., Box No. 2,392 Post-office.

NO. 133 WEST 41ST-ST.—HIGH STOOP brown-stone house; first-class board and rooms at moderate prices; references exchanged; dinner at 6.

A CHOICE OF PLEASANT ROOMS, IN suites or singly, may be had with board at No. 48 East 21st-st.; house and location unexceptionable.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH—A PRIVATE family occupying a large house, convenient to depot, would accommodate one or two parties for the Fall and Winter, and give them all the comforts and privileges of a home; rooms large and pleasant, and table plentifully supplied. Address Box No. 335 Elizabeth, N. J.

SEVERAL ROOMS JUST VACATED CAN be had in a first-class farm-house on the bank of the Shrewsbury River; 25 miles distant; reference. No. 129 East 30th-st. E. BARROW, Red Bank, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEPT. 4, 1867.

GUESTS WILL BE ACCOMMODATED this month at reduced rates at the Stetson House, Long Branch.

C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

STATIONERY.

CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
NO. 42 ANN AND NO. 119 FULTON STREETS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 107 Chambers-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Preparatory and Post-Graduate Departments, No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, George W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its Twenty-fifth Annual Session on Monday, September 9, 1867. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness and quiet, and accessible by rail from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. Rooms large, airy and light. System of instruction matured through a quarter of a century's experience, and administered by a corps of accomplished and thorough teachers. School always open to parents, and the Principal, who resides in the Institute Building, erected expressly for its use, (now renovated and beautified inside and out, and open for inspection,) may be conferred with day or evening.

Reference to present patrons only, among whom are

Rev. A. A. Reinke,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,
Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Dr. E. P. Irish,
Dr. H. M. Aschenbrenner,
N. Quackenbos, Esq.
Messrs. E. O. Lamson,
Andrew W. Leggett,
L. H. Hopkins,
James R. Floyd,
Erastus W. Smith,
W. A. Meade,
Gardner A. Sage,
August Noel,
Messrs. A. R. Wetmore,
Robert Bonner,
George Hoffman,
H. M. Smith,
John Hillhouse,
Charles Bliven,
Samuel T. Knapp,
Christopher Gwyer,
Nelson Sherwood,
James M. Coburn,
D. M. Earl,
Cornelius Poillon,
George Mitchell
Thomas Crane.

and more than 100 other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue and circular to be had at the Institute and bookstores.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point, and Naval Academy, are allowed (individually) to join higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit. Under this advantage H. M. Reed last year prepared his entire knowledge of Latin and Greek for admission to College, besides reaching the highest class in French, and attending to other studies.

On admission, students who are prepared, may enter the Post-Graduate Class.

Pupils admitted at any time, and new ones charged only from time of entering.

Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Terms moderate, and extra branches optional.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.

As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.

Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,

will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON,
Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'

English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Reopens Sept. 2. Address
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—French and English school for young ladies and children, will open Sept. 17, 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A few boarders received in the family of the Principal, where the French language is constantly spoken.

E. FISTON, A. M., and Miss PICKERSGILL,
Principals.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR girls, from the age of 7 to 16 years; number limited to twelve. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mr. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn., or to W. H. BURR, No. 229 Fulton-st., New-York.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select classical and English school for twenty boys. The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars address S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The exercises of the College classes will be resumed on Wednesday, 18th inst. Persons seeking admission will present themselves for examination, in the Council Room, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 9½ A. M.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867. Rev. S. B. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4. REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S PRIVATE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 719 6th-av., opposite Crystal Palace Park.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MISS RODGERS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1867, No. 323 Lexington-av., southeast corner of 40th-st.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17. The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.

REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
FOR BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS.

Applicants for admission will be received and classified on the first three days of the term, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The Academic and Preparatory Schools open at the same time.

For catalogues or other information, application may be made personally or by letter at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.

Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.

For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.

C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Morristown, N. J.

A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. ARTOIS'

English and French School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education. REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

A RETIRED ELOCUTIONIST NOW IN his prime, who has had great success in breaking up obstinate habits of awkwardness of manner and ineffective utterance, and introducing in lieu thereof, in a moderately short time, impressive and powerful deliveries, will instruct a few pupils in oratory or Shakespearean reading. Teachers specially disciplined. Address, till Sept. 1, B. D. D., Box No. 24 Station A.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 69 WEST 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, A. M., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The forty-eighth annual session will commence on Monday, Sept. 9. Circulars at Frankfield's, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.; R. Carter & Bros'., No. 530 Broadway; Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies: delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course: most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK HALL,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL REOPENS Sept. 16, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Classes in the Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Pupils prepared for college.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 18, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application. MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 17.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GEORGE STECK & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms, No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges Circulars at the bookstores.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 68 West 11th-st., same date.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

Present patrons of from 3 to 11 years standing:

H. M. Alexander,
J. Auchincloss,
A. M. Allerton,
John S. Boyd,
J. B. Burton,
L. B. Cannon,
N. W. Chater,
Jos. M. Cooper,
Kenny Couillard,
Henry Day,
Oliver Harriman,
Enoch Ketcham,
Calvin E. Knox,
L. Lockwood.
Jas. L. Phipps,
Wm. Morrison,
Dan. L. Schanck,
Robert Schell,
Henry Shaw,
John Sherwood,
Cyrus A. Smith,
G. M. Speir,
James Stokes,
Chas. N. Talbot,
Geo. P. Trigg,
A. S. Underhill,
H. C. Van Vorst,
Ralph Wells,
John C. Work,
Thos. S. Young.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.

The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.

Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 BROADWAY, and No. 126 REMSEN-ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution are available to all.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, }
A. F. LEJEAL, } Musical
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.

For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.

The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23. Terms, $400 per annum.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.

Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

PRICES REDUCED.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 5.

For circulars, apply to C. F. GILMAN, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or the Principal, Rev. D. W. SMITH.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils, six.

MISS RANNEY'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—A FAMily of high respectability presents a most desirable opportunity for a few young ladies participating with their own two daughters in the advantages of a first-class education in the English branches; French, German, Italian and Spanish languages; music, vocal and instrumental; drawing and painting, plain and ornamental needlework—a Parisian lady, together with an experienced music teacher and pianiste, residing in the family. House beautifully located, with fine river view and extensive grounds, within an hour's sail of New-York. A mother's affection and care pervading all the school and family arrangements, a very happy home will be insured to the young people committed to their charge, in accordance with their general welfare, moral, mental and physical; literary and musical entertainments in the home circle; references to families of the first respectability, and several clergymen. Address E. N., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s., 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAML. D. BABCOCK, 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, 53 Park-place, New-York, or address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector, Christ Church, Riverdale, N.Y.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City. JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A WIDOW LADY WITH one child, residing at Tarrytown, desires to receive into her family as pupils six boys between the ages of five and twelve; is an experienced teacher, and can give the highest testimonials as regards character and qualifications. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. J. Reference, No. 321 West 12th-st., New-York.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.

Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him how to study. This is done so thoroughly that he needs no help at home.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PIANISTS, VOcalists and harpists, inform their pupils they will commence their instruction on Monday, Sept. 9. Schools attended and classes formed. Address BEER & SCHIRMER, Broadway.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

THE DE LASALLE INSTITUTE WILL be opened for the reception of students on MONDAY, the 2d of September. Old students will do well to secure their seats at an early date.

MR. ALBERT W. BERG WILL RETURN from Europe about the 10th of September and resume his lessons. Address Care of WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 76 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school for young ladies Sept. 23 at No. 106 East 38th-st., near Park-av.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX LITTLE girls in an Episcopal family. Address Mrs. JOSEPH CURTIS, 120th-st. and Harlem River.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N.Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY HAVING MANY years' experience in teaching, would like to make an engagement to teach in a school in City or country. Address FRENCH LADY, Harlem Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY WISHES TO FIND a position as governess in a good family; highest references given and required. Address 36 Eldridge-st.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS. Address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 882 Broadway, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—BETTER and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 316 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble women; one as cook, the other as laundress; have lived together several years; are fully competent to fill their places in all their branches; have the best of City reference; none but private families need apply. Call for two days at No. 186 West 14th-st., corner 8th-av., over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman to cook in a gentleman's family; understands all branches; would take the entire charge of a kitchen; would do the marketing; good City reference. Can be seen till suited. Apply at No. 142 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman in a private family, as cook; understands her business; would assist in washing and ironing, or attend to butter-making; no objections to City or country. Call for two days at No. 314 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the crockery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman in a private family; is an excellent plain cook; is a first rate baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 5.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant widow woman; a family's washing or a few young ladies or gentlemen's washing; can produce the best of references; terms moderate. Inquire for Mrs. MOORE, No. 311 West 44th-st., front building, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging to assist in anything; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 236 East 29th-st, third floor, front.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls together; one an excellent cook, baker of bread, &c., &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork, with waiting; will assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands the cooking of soups, meats, pastry and desserts; is a good bread and cake baker; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 289 18th-st., corner 6th-av.; entrance on 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; one who is capable of taking care of an infant; can give best of City reference of 3½ years. Can be seen at present employers for two days, No. 312 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; has no objection to in-door and general house work for a small private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 415 East 17th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young American girl as nursery governess and to take the entire charge of two or three children; good plain sewer; best City references. No. 98 St. Mark's Place, East 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to assist at washing and ironing; good City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 133 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as laundress; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as first-rate laundress in a private family; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 145 West 24th-st., top floor; can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., 25th-st., for a large number of first-class servants for the City and country; excellent cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR chambermaid by a respectable Protestant young woman; is a good plain sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 319 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN WITH EXcellent City references, a situation in a private family; is an excellent baker, makes pastry; does up linens in style; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference. Can be seen at 209 1st-av., over cigar-store, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant American young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or can do general housework well; would go to country or City. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds soups, jellies, &c.; has the best recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as nurse to an invalid lady or infant; can furnish good City reference. Apply at 564 West 45th-st., second floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 357 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, well educated and accustomed to the care of children, in a private family, to take charge of one or two children. Address G. W. PAGE, No. 2 City Hall.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN COOK, A SITUAtion in an American family; understands cooking in all its branches; has three years' reference from her last place. No. 229 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can wash and iron; has good reference. Call or address WAITRESS, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; is kind, willing and tidy. No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City references. Can be seen at No. 149 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has five years' reference. Can be seen at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, TO WORK BY the day in private families; can operate on a sewing-machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse or seamstress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 191 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY, EITHER as governess or housekeeper; good references can be given by applying at No. 17 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse and seamstress; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 346 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in a Jewish family; is a first-rate cook. Call at No. 224 East 4th-st., in the rear, first floor, near Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and fine washer in a small family. Call on or address for two days 17 East 14th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the oldest American Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., moderate, to suit the times.

A SEAMSTRESS WANTS A FEW MORE engagements by the day; operates on sewing machines. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 247 East 45th-st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take in washing and ironing, or go out to days' work. Call on or address Mrs. HANLEY, No. 324 West 21st-st.

AMERICAN, WELSH AND PROTESTANT girls, first-class waitresses, chambermaids and nurses; also cooks on hand at the office, No. 566 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, sober man as vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses and cows, or will take charge of a small farm; can come well recommended. Address W. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION IN A dry goods commission house, by an active man, can mark and ship goods; best reference can be had from his last employers. Call or address J. W., No. 107 Reade-st. No objection to any other business.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-EXperienced vegetable gardener, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good driver; City reference. Address W. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; understands his business in both points; can milk; is not afraid to work; has the best of reference from his last place. Address J. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with small family; understands his business in all its branches; has over 25 years' experience in this country; the best of reference. Address W. D., No. 878 Broadway, Mr. Bridgeman, florist.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady, sober man; is willing and obliging, and understands his business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to City or country. Address T. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who is a good milker; understands the care and treatment of horses; is not afraid of work; has the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN, A situation as light porter in a store or office, having been employed in such a capacity for the past six years; good reference can be given. Call at No. 204 Broadway, in the jewelry-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address T. K., Box No. 215 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT (single) Swiss man as farmer, gardener, or to take care of horses; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN TO go to the country; will make himself generally useful; good reference. Address H. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A STORE AS packing-box maker, and to be generally useful. Address N. L., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with a small family; is an Englishman; has had first-class experience in all branches of the business; would take charge of a farm; his wife is a first-class dairy woman; has the best of reference from last employer. Call on or address H. T., Smith's seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO PROCURE A SITUATION FOR a first-class gardener, Scotch, married; wife would take charge of dairy or laundry; have been many years in this country, and have a thorough practical knowledge of their business. Call on or address GARDENER, at Etting & Pearcy's (late Smith's) seedstore, No. 203 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; has had thirty years experience in greenhouses, conservatories, hot and cold graperies; understands propagating, framing and forcing; can give the best of City reference. Address J. W. T., or apply to Bradley Bros., florists, No. 951 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm-hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and Gardener by an Englishman of middle age; understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended; can clip and singe well if required. Staten Island preferred. Address T. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country; would be willing and obliging; left his last employer on account of selling out; can procure first-class City references. Address J. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, INdustrious young man as a plain gardener, and will take care of a cow and horse; will make himself generally useful; has good references. Address this week to M. H., in the store No. 439 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man; understands the proper care of horses, and is a careful driver; has several years' City references. Address P. H. F., harness-store, corner Broadway and 38th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION FOR a respectable Protestant man; has lived in the best of families; has good experience; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at Gibson's saddlery, between 10th and 11th sts., Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has unexceptional City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., (late 311 4th-av.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman who has a thorough knowledge of horses for upward of twenty years; best of reference. Can be seen at feedstore 28 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman; is a practical gardener; would take charge of a gentleman's country seat for the Winter. Address G. K. N., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AGED 26 years, a situation as an attendant on an invalid gentleman in town or country; first rate testimonials; salary moderate. Address F. M., Station G.

WANTED—BY AN A NO. 1 MAN A SITUAtion in a wholesale shoehouse as packer or porter, with good reference. Address OLIVER, Box No. 143 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STOUT ACtive and industrious man, with City references, as porter in any business; is willing to work for moderate wages. Address FITZGERALD, Box 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT STEADY MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family or a respectable boarding-house; can give best City references. Apply to ROBERT, No. 26 East 19th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm-hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN the business wishes to go to a boss carpenter under instructions. Address A. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for his coachman, who is worthy of it. Call or address No. 212 West 26th-st., private stable.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN OF INTELLIgence, fair education, and strict sobriety, to engage in a respectable business which will keep them mainly traveling away from New-York. Application, in own handwriting, setting forth name and address, nationality, age, trade, height, past history, whether a member of any secret order, amount of salary required, and references as to honesty and sobriety, should be addressed to Box No. 5,800 Post-office. Single men preferred. Salaries to be paid weekly. Applications answered only when an interview is desired.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron for a moderate-sized family a short distance in the country; she must come well recommended, be neat and economical; to such a person fair wages will be paid, and she will find a good home. Apply at No. 417 4th-av.

WANTED—IN A BOOK AND IMPORTING house, a young man (unmarried) as an assistant book-keeper and entry clerk; must be familiar with sterling and live with his parents; must furnish good references. Address O. H. D., Box No. 2,277 Post-office.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl to work, wash and iron for a small family; City reference required. Apply at No. 3 East 35th-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEN TO SELL steel engravings framed up, and chromos of THE EMINENT MEN OF AMERICA. Apply to LYON & CO., No. 277 Hudson-st.

WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED COAL shipping house, an experienced competent salesman; none other need apply. Address, with real name and references, Box No. 4,624 Post-office.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A first class cook; must be Protestant. Apply on Wednesday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 18 Washington-square.

WANTED—A VERY GOOD COOK, IN A GENtleman's family, who can bring good references. Apply, after 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 9 West 34th-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, TIDY, CIVIL GIRL to cook, wash and iron; wages, $12 per month. Apply at No. 220 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLLECTOR FOR church objects. Address A. T. W., P. O. Box No. 2,392.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A VALUABLE article used in every household. Apply at No. 141 Broadway, Room No. 7, between 10 and 12 A. M.

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE NEW-YORK ENGRAVING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 66 Fulton-st., New-York, a fine steel engraving, size of work 23½x1½, entitled "Washington at Home," after the celebrated picture painted by Alonzo Chappel, Esq. Engraved in the highest style of art by H. B. Hall. Sold only by subscription. Experienced agents wanted for New-York and Brooklyn. Apply to H. B. HALL, No. 66 Fulton-st., New-York.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 330 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., are wanted a number of first-class servants, suitable for gentlemen's families returning to the City.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted.

R. H. MACY.
RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES, &c,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMbroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, small wares, Corsets, Skirts and fancy goods. New goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

MACKENZIE'S CLOAKS, SACQUES and CIRCULARS in LYONS VELVET and CLOTH for FALL and WINTER, now open. No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A GENTS' FURNISHING AND hosiery store; one of the best stands in the City, having been established 22 years, the proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—A HOOP SKIRT BRAIDING FACtory, about 100 machines, with everything requisite to the business in perfect order; rent low; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$2,000.—A POPULAR OFFICE BUSIness for $5,500; $2,000 cash, remainder from business. Established and well advertised. In successful operation. Investigate. Address E., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between BAKER & LOWDEN, masons and builders, is this day mutually dissolved.

BOAZ BAKER,
SAMUEL LOWDEN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1867.

THE FIRM OF HOWARTH & CO. IS hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be hereafter conducted by HORATIO HOWARTH, who will settle the business of the firm.

HORATIO HOWARTH,
ANN E. LEIGH.

SHIPPING.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River every SATURDAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, Lewis........SATURDAY, Sept. 7
VIRGINIA, Prowse..............SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, Thompson..........SATURDAY, Sept. 21
ENGLAND, Cutting..............SATURDAY, Sept. 28

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDYAY, Sept. 14.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer CHINA, to leave that port Oct. 14 for Yokohama. At Yokohama close connection will be made with Company's steamer NEW-YORK for Hong Kong, and also with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghae, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan, and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO YOKOHAMA.

First Cabin	$250
Second Cabin	170
Steerage	85

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG, SHANGHAE OR NAGASAKI.

First Cabin	$300
Second Cabin	200
Steerage	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Sept. 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4c. to 4½c. per pound, payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to
F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with
CITY OF CORK.........................Sept. 7
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK..............WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
From Pier No. 45 North River.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS

Chief Cabin Passage	$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SCOTIA are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf at Jersey City, at 9 A. M., WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
TRIPOLI........................Wednesday, Sept. 4
ALEPPO........................Wednesday, Sept. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN..............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA...............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO...................WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE...............LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE..............DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON...............SATURDAY......Sept. 7
ETNA..............................WEDNESDAY...Sept. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........SATURDAY......Sept. 14
EDINBURGH...................WEDNESDAY...Sept. 18
CITY OF LONDON.............SATURDAY......Sept. 21
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept 28.
BELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 26.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States Mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
ARAGO.............H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON............C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO.............H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON............C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 5.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Sept. 12.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $42.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
The BALTIC will follow on Sept. 28.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUG. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received from Wednesday, 5th, A. M., until Tuesday, 3 P. M.
For rates inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR GALVESTON TEXAS.

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP
TYBEE,
Capt. DAVIE CAULKINS.
In consequence of the continued prevalence of the epidemic at Galveston, the departure of this vessel has been delayed for the present; she is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will be dispatched for the above port as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 5.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 12.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 5,
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 12,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 53 West-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent, and lower than any other line. For Charleston, the Florida ports, and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow Sept. 14.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class high-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. BATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 269 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 30	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 12 M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 10½ A. M.
We'day, Sept. 4, 7 A. M.	We'day, Sept. 4, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 12 M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock: 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3¾ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. RUSSELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS.—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Tuesday, 27th, at 1 P. M.	Friday, 30th, at 10 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, 31st, at 10 A. M.
Thursday, 29th, at 2 P. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¾, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th.
P. WHITE, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher-sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 22, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BENEDICT'S TIME-TABLE FOR SEPTEMBER.—Every train, station, steamboat, also City Map, for 25 cents. BENEDICT BROTHERS, Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE OWNERS OF TENEMENT houses are requested to meet at Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 and 293 Bowery, on Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., to take such future action as may be necessary in regard to the law as applied to wood-houses in cellars of tenement property already erected.
By order of JOS. HAIGHT, President.
PHILLIP SCHAFFER, Vice-President.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 9th of September next, for furnishing, by contract, the following-named musical instruments, viz.:
4 "E" flat Cornets, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "B" flat Cornets, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "E" flat Tenors, with mouth-pieces and racks.
1 "B" flat Tenors, with mouth-pieces and racks.
1 "B" flat Baritone, with mouth-piece and rack.
1 "B" flat Bass, with mouth-piece and rack.
2 "E" flat Tubas, with mouth-pieces and racks.
2 "E" flat Tubas, (large,) with mouth-pieces and racks.
1 Tenor Drum, complete, with sling and sticks.
1 Bass Drum, complete, with stick.
1 pair Cymbals.
2 Extra heads for Bass Drum.
2 Batter heads, } for Tenor Drum.
2 Snare heads, }
2 Extra hoops, }
The above-named instruments to be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose for which they are intended.
Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.
Further information can be had at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.
Proposals must state how soon the articles can be delivered, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to the
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:
Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Scull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.
Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck.
The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."
R. O. TYLER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY,
NO. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK CITY,
Aug. 28, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats, (authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867,) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, in accordance with models, drawings and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi River, at or below New-Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipment ready for sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 10 o'clock on the 10th day of September 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of September, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 24th of September, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trial trip had by the 15th day of January, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows: Seventy-five per cent. of the contract price on approval of the boat, after the trial trip, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States; provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with; and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties with the certificate to be submitted with the bid.

A full copy of the specifications and of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.

Bidders to use the printed forms which will be furnished them at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid deemed to be unreasonable, or made by persons whose responsibility may be questioned. In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.
M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. M. S. A., Maj. of Eng's.,
In charge improvement, mouth of Miss. River.

TO CONTRACTORS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY,
CHIEF-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., Aug. 2, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Sept. 10, 1867, for furnishing to the United States Quartermaster's Department,

6,000 bushels of good merchantable corn, or its equivalent in Oats or Barley, per month, in manner following:

3,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Gibson, C. N., monthly.

2,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Arbuckle, C. N., monthly.

500 bushels to be delivered at Harland's Ranche, monthly.

500 bushels to be delivered at North Fork, Creek Nation, monthly.

2. Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity per month the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or otherwise, and what charge, if any, will be made for the packages, and may be for the whole or any part of the quantity required, at either or all of the above-named places.

3. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties, setting forth that, in the event a contract is awarded, they will give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

4. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids received.

5. All deliveries of grain made under any contract which may be awarded are to be subject to a rigid inspection by an officer or agent appointed on the part of the United States.

6. Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Corn, Oats or Barley," and addressed to the undersigned.

7. Payment to be made in Government funds monthly, or as soon thereafter as money shall have been received for that purpose.

Bidders are invited and earnestly requested to be present at the opening.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. Dist. I. T.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, Sept. 6, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York, as follows, viz.:

50,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO.

To be packed in boxes, each to contain twenty-one (21) pounds net weight, and each plug to weigh full one-half (½) pound. The boxes to be packed in cases, eight (8) to a case, to be strapped with iron.

The tobacco must be fully equal in quality and style of manufacture to sample at this office, and be delivered by Oct. 25, 1867. Samples of the kinds of packages required may also be seen at this office. It must only be manufactured in clear weather, and will be inspected in the leaf during manufacture and when offered for delivery.

Samples of the Tobacco it is proposed to furnish must be sent with the proposals and referred to therein. Privilege to increase the quantity by 50,000 pounds or less, if desired—notice of any increase to be given by Sept. 20, 1867.

It is desirable that the price of the Tobacco be stated in *whole* cents only.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-Gen., A. C. G. S.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. U. S., BALTIMORE.

The undersigned, pursuant to the 28th by-law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Revised Journal of that body at its approaching annual session, to be held in the City of New-York, on the third Monday of September, 1867. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journals of former sessions, which may be seen at the office of Grand Secretary Langdon, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., New-York, from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M.; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 10,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain, figure work, and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from new type. Press work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, price for additional copies per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good paper covers, per 100 copies. Specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition, and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the 13th September, 1867.
JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Corresponding and Recording Secretary,
Office Odd Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.
AUG. 7, 1867.

PROPOSALS will also be received for printing the daily Journal of the proceedings of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, at the same session. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, to fold and envelope the same; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, one copy of which to be placed on the desk of each Representative, at the opening of the morning session each day, viz.: At 9 o'clock A. M., and the residue to be delivered under cover during the day, number of copies from one to five hundred. The proposals to be made in the same detail as prescribed for the Revised Journal, to be addressed to the undersigned at Baltimore, under seal, and to be on hand at least ten days before the session, viz.: 16th September, 1867.
JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Corresponding and Recording Secretary,
Odd Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1867, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

(Specification No. 39.)—In Rose-st., between Frankfort and Duane sts., and in Cherry-st., between James and Jefferson sts.

(Specification No. 40.)—In 3d-av., between 115th and 118th sts.; in 2d-av., between 116th and 120th sts.; in 117th-st., between 3d-av. and Harlem River, with branch in Avenue A; and in 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

(Specification No. 41.)—In Willett-st., between Grand and Houston sts., and in Division-st., between Essex and Jefferson sts.

(Specification No. 42.)—Between 55th and 56th sts., and between Lexington and 8th avs.

(Specification No. 43.)—In 10th-av. and West-st., between Little West 12th-st. and Gansevoort-st.; in 8th-av., between Jane and West 12th sts., and in Hudson-st., between Perry and Hammond sts.

(Specification No. 44.)—Between 74th and 79th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.

(Specification No. 45.)—Unfinished sewers in 52d and 53d sts. between 8th and 9th avs.

(Specification No. 46.)—In 81st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

(Specification No. 47.)—In 3d-av., from 87th-st. to and through 88th-st. to 4th-av.

(Specification No. 48.)—Between 79th and 88th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.

Plans for the above can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS, }
ROB'T L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN, }
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND
OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.
THOMAS CORNELL, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.

T. B. PUGH.................................Lessee and Manager
NIGHTLY THRONGED WITH BEAUTY AND FASHION.
APPROACHING CLOSE OF MRS. LANDER'S ENGAGEMENT.
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
(formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport)
who will appear in her great part

Elizabeth R

(Fac simile of the signature of Queen Elizabeth to the Death Warrant of Mary Stuart.)
In the English version of Giacometti's Tragedy of
ELIZABETH,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR.....as.......EARL OF ESSEX
and an
ADMIRABLE COMPANY.
The Box offices at Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway, W. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Rullmann's, No. 112 Broadway, and the French Theatre.

MRS. LANDER—LAST FEW NIGHTS.
AT THE FRENCH THEATRE,
THIS EVENING,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

MRS. LANDER—POSITIVE TRIUMPH.
FRENCH THEATRE, THIS EVENING,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

MRS. LANDER—ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND.
In order to accommodate the patrons of the French Theatre omnibuses will run every five minutes from the corner of Union-square and Broadway to the theatre, from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

DANDY PAT—GREAT IRISH SONG AND dance, 35c.; Pretty Little Sarah, 35c.; Schottisch, 20c.; Juliana Phebiana Constantina Brown, 35c.; for violin, 15c. each. Mailed free. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, and No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
The piers of the City and Hudson River by starlight. Dance and eccentric musical medley by "The Lost Tribes." NEW-YORK THEATRE.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.
FIRST FALL SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
At their store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M., when they will offer a large and varied assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
comprising almost every style and quality.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY J. R. MINTURN.
This day, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
18 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
163 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
156 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, landing ex steamer *United Kingdom.*
Also:
50 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
70 boxes fresh Naples Lemons,
70 cases fresh Naples Lemons, landing ex steamer *Etna.*

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.
CHOICE OLD CALIFORNIA WINES.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.:
SALE OF CHOICE CALIFORNIA WINES,
comprising cases of wine and brandy bitters, 60 cases white wine, 104 cases of champagne in quarts and pints, 327 gallons fine old port wine, 155 gallons raspberry wine, all of which will be found of fine quality and a genuine article, and from Hoadley's vineyard, California.
Also, barrels old Bourbon, puncheon old Jamaica and Scotch whisky, pipes old Holland gin, pale sherry and Otard brandy, jugs old gin, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
FIRST FALL SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PIANOS, BILLIARD TABLES, OIL PAINTINGS, PARLOR SUITES, CURTAINS, &c., &c.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel. In this sale you can find every kind and description of good parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture, the accumulation of the last two months, together with the entire furniture of a large house recently removed to the store for convenience of sale; seven or eight parlor suites, ten French plate mirrors, sixty or seventy carpets, many of them of the richest kind and pattern; one or two rosewood pianos, one billiard table, and, in fact, every article required for housekeeping. Catalogues early this morning.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., northwest corner Skillman-st. and De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, handsome furniture, rosewood piano, walnut and painted parlor and chamber furniture, hair mattresses, three-ply carpets, &c., &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 27, 1867.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of Francis C. Barlow.
A Comptroller, in the place of Thomas Hillhouse.
A Treasurer in the place of Joseph Howland.
An Attorney-General, in the place of John H. Martindale.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of J. Platt Goodsell.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Franklin A. Alberger.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of Henry E. Davies.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of William H. Leonard, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, five Senators, for the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Twenty-one members of Assembly.
A Sheriff in the place of John Kelly.
A County Clerk in the place of William C. Conner.
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Edmund L. Hearne.
Two Supervisors, in the place of John Brice and Orison Blunt.
One Supervisor, in the place of Joseph B. Taylor, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Shaler.
A District-Attorney, in the place of A. Oakey Hall.
A Justice of Court of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady.
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of John M. Barbour and Claudius L. Monell.
Three Coroners in the place of William C. Gover, John Wildey, and Robert Gamble.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Yours respectfully,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
City and County of New-York, } ss.
I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1867.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap. 490, Laws of 1865.

EXPRESSES.

NOTICE TO PATRONS
OF
EXPRESS COMPANIES.
For the better accommodation of the public,
THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY
Have established Branch Receiving Offices at the following named places in New-York City and vicinity, viz.:
785 Broadway.
945 Broadway.
180 Broadway.
Corner of Hudson and Leonard streets.
96 Third-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street.
269 Third-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street.
Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth-street.
Sixth-avenue, corner of Forty-sixth-street.
95 Eighth-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street.
251 Eighth-avenue, corner of Twenty-third-street.
471 Eighth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street.
758 Eighth-avenue, corner of Fifty-second-street.
414 Third-avenue, corner of Thirty-first-street.
593 Third avenue, corner of Forty-first-street.
744 Third-avenue.
Fourth-avenue, corner of Thirty-second-street.
189 Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street.
451 Sixth-avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh-street.
18 Exchange-place, Jersey City.
269 Washington-street, City Hall-square, Brooklyn.
Fulton-avenue, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn.
Fulton-avenue, corner of Washington-street, Brooklyn.
Court-street, opposite West Warren-street, Brooklyn.
21 South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh.
170 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.
372 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.
Packages left at either of these places, or orders for the transportation of packages will be promptly attended to.
As the lines of the Merchants' Union Express Company now extend to all points North, West, Northwest and Southwest, they offer superior facilities for the transmission of gold, silver, bank notes, valuable and freight packages.
Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Drafts and Accounts.
Principal office is 365 and 367 Broadway.
ELMORE P. ROSS, President,
M. B. WHITE, Acting Gen. Sup't,
JAMES D. ANDREWS, Agent.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

SCHOOL DESKS
Of first quality, and new styles.
SUPERIOR PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS
on hand and made to order, at the
LOWEST PRICES.
For cuts and prices, direct to
F. C. BROWNELL, No. 21 John-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
LAST DAY BUT THREE.
MR. G. L. FOX,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
THE MYSTIC CAVE; OR, THE ENCHANTED HORN.
To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of
FOLLY AS IT FLIES; OR, LOVE IN A VILLAGE.
Just arrived, and now on exhibition,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF TROPICAL FISH.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
ISAAC W. SPRAGUE, THE LIVING SKELETON,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, SEPT. 9, OPENING OF THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—728 BROADWAY.
FOURTH WEEK
of Mr. Augustine Daly's picturesque drama,

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

with Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss BLANCHE GREY, Mrs. SKERRETT, Mrs. WRIGHT, Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, Jr., in the leading parts.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. Seats secured in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

MR. WALLACK
having purchased from the author, Mr. T. W. Robertson, the sole right of production in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn of his last great success, the comedy of
"CASTE,"
he has much pleasure in announcing its three first representations in this country, as above on the evenings of
MONDAY, SEPT. 2,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 3,
and WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.
The piece will be presented with appropriate scenery, costumes and appointments, and the parts will be sustained by the principal members of
Mr. WALLACK'S COMPANY.
On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 2, 3 and 4, 1867, will be presented, for the first time in this country, Mr. T. W. Robertson's successful comedy of
"CASTE,"
with the following excellent company:

Marchioness de St. Maur	Mrs. Vernon.
Polly Eccles	Miss Mary Gannon.
Esther Eccles	Mrs. Clara Jennings.
Hon. George D'Alroy	Mr. J. B. Polk.
Capt. Hawtree	Mr. B. T. Ringgold.
Eccles	Mr. J. H. Stoddart.
Sam Gerridge	Mr. Charles Hale.
Leader of the Orchestra	Mr. Mollenhauer.

Price of admission, 75c.; reserved seats, $1; family circle, 30c.
Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
BOX OFFICE OPEN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

EDWIN FORREST.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 4 and 5,
EDWIN FORREST as CARDINAL RICHELIEU, in RICHELIEU, OR, THE CONSPIRACY.
Julie, Miss Lillie; Baradas, Barton Hill.
FRIDAY—EDWIN FORREST as OTHELLO.
SATURDAY MATINEE—THE MARBLE HEART.
SATURDAY—Benefit of Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET.........................PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 4, AT 7¾.

1. March—"Vater Laendescher"	Strauss
2. Overture—"Semiramis"	Rossini
3. Waltz—"Kammer-Ball-Taenze"	Lanner
4. Grand Selection—"Traviata"	Verdi
5. Overture—"Rosamunde"	Schubert
6. Solo for French Horn—"Brightest Eyes" Mr. H. SCHMITZ.	Stigelli
7. Polka—"Linnet" (by request)	Bosquet
8. Finale—"Loreley"	Mendelssohn
9. Overture—"Fille du Regiment"	Donizetti
10. Polka Mazurka—"Thalia" (new) Polka—"For Ever"	Strauss
11. Carnival of Venice (burlesque)	
12. Galop—"Fools"	Gung'l

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MASON & THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 123 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
To afford the advantages of a thorough musical education IN ALL BRANCHES, at a moderate cost, WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS have established A CONSERVATORY. The first session to commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16.
The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the system of culture pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every respect.
Class books now open. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
For full particulars as to the various courses and classes, terms, &c., see circulars, which will be mailed to any address on application to the undersigned.
MASON & THOMAS.
Conservatory Office, No. 129 Fifth-av., New-York.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT

Has been witnessed and pronounced by thousands to be the most interesting, exciting and truthful drama of the times. Will be played EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

LECTURE COMMITTEES, 1867-8.

Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF commences his READINGS at Hartford, Nov. 12. He has a new subject, the COMEDIES OF MOLIERE, in an English dress, with readings from five comedies on the same evening. Mr. VANDENHOFF'S Summer address is Wells, Me.

ADELAIDE RISTORI.—SEASON, 1867-1868. THEATRE FRANCAIS. Sole Lessee and Director—J. GRAU. Opening Night, MONDAY, Sept. 16. Full particulars in future advertisement.

ROPE-WALKING TO-DAY AT HIGH BRIDGE, by the great LESLIE, inclosed in a sack.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

Tombs Police Court—one of the most novel and amusing trial scenes ever realized. EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

A YOUNG MAN, A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER of music, particularly on the piano-forte, wants a home in a respectable family where he can give lessons for his board and lodging. The best reference in regard to his ability as a musician and character will be given by addressing a note under J. H., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

"WAITING STILL FOR THEE"—NEW song by G. Sconcia. Sung with immense applause by I. S. Wambold, San Francisco Minstrels, Price 35c. Published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

JENNYS & SON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. Nos 233 and 235 East 21st-st. For great power, purity and sweetness of tone, elegance of finish, the instruments of this firm are in the very foremost rank, yet in price are the most reasonable.

BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOMS.—Pianos, $275 to $800; Melodeons, $67 to $500. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway,
Second door above 25th-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS (new) Pianos to rent at
HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS,
No. 46 East 14th-st., Union Square.
N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

LARGE ORGAN FOR SALE—A RARE chance; 24 speaking stops, 2 banks of keys; size 13x15, height 22 feet; price $1,500; must be removed to-morrow. LYNCH & GORRIEN, No. 921 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—FIFTEEN SECOND-HAND Piano-Fortes of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD SOPRANO FOR A QUARTETTE choir, one hour's ride in the country. Send address and reference to Box 3,459 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FUR ROBBERY!

$500 REWARD.

My store, No. 538 Broadway, up-stairs, was entered on the night of Sept. 2, 1867, by burglars, and the following described property stolen, viz.: 164 MINK COLLARS, of two skins each, lined with brown changeable silk; all marked on the skins with stencil plate: "M. M. Backus, Furs and Skins, No. 538 Broadway, New-York." About 30 of them were good stagy; 30 were prime pale color; and the remainder were of fair to good color, of Ohio and Michigan skins; average value from $10 to $20 each. 5 MINK HALF CAPES, same mark, of 9 skins each, value about $50 each. 55 PLUCKED OTTER GAUNTLETS, buck palms and fingers, lambskin lining, and brown silk wrists; value $6 each. The reward of $500 will be paid by me for the recovery of the above property, or any information leading to such recovery.
M. M. BACKUS,
No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST YESTERDAY (TUESDAY) afternoon, between Hudson River Railroad and 12th-st., a child's silver CUP marked "James Wotherspoon, 1865." The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the Phenix Plaster Mills, No. 260 West 13th-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, BETWEEN 45th and Murray sts., in one of the Broadway and University-place cars, $90 in greenbacks, in an old brown envelop addressed H. Boyd, No. 106 West 45th-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by bringing the same to No. 79 Murray-st.

LOST—7 3-10s OF JUNE ISSUE; NOS. 144,373, 144,374, 144,375; $500 each. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning the same to M. F. BRANTINGHAM, No. 32 Wall-st.

STRANDED—ON THE BEACH OPPOSITE Southampton, Long Island, a quantity of PINE FLOORING PLANK. The subscriber would be glad to hear from the owner. CHARLES WHITE,
Wreck-master, Southampton, L. I.

FOR SALE—THREE AUSTIN EMBOSSING Presses and two Darlington Presses.
W. S. ROWLAND, No. 10 Columbia-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

JAMES E. HAYES.............................Manager
GEORGE L. FOX..........................Stage Manager
CLIFTON W. TAYLEURE...............Business Manager
OPENING NIGHT.................MONDAY, SEPT. 9.
UNDER THE NEW MANAGEMENT.
During the recess the theatre will be repainted, recarpeted, newly upholstered and thoroughly renovated in every department. The stage will be extensively rebuilt, and its machinery and scenic surroundings generally renewed and improved. In short, no effort will be spared to render this theatre [illegible] of American resorts.
THE NEW SEASON, COMMENCING MONDAY, Sept. 9, will be inaugurated by
THE MASTER COMEDIAN OF THE AGE,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, with his faultless personation of RIP VAN WINKLE,
in the brilliant adaptation by DION BOUCICAULT, of Washington Irving's great LEGEND OF "RIP VAN WINKLE."
RIP VAN WINKLE........................Mr. JEFFERSON
supported by an efficient company of
WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS,
including among the principal members
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, OWEN MARLOWE,
J. J. WALLACK, T. MIND,
HARRY WALL, GEORGE L. FOX.
Miss BESSIE FOOTE (from the English theatres; her first appearance.)
Mrs. A. HILD,
Miss BELLA WALLACE,
Miss ALICE HARRISON and others.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.
SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT,

EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT THE NEW-YORK THEATRE.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of
LOTTA,
and FIFTH WEEK
of her
ENGAGEMENT.
THIRD WEEK and BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of Mr. Brougham's Drama of
LITTLE NELL
AND
THE MARCHIONESS,
in which characters
LOTTA
has achieved a
GREAT TRIUMPH.
This Drama will be presented every evening. Incidental to the piece a vivid picture of
AN ENGLISH FAIR.

WALLACK'S.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged in this Theatre for the coming Fall and Winter season are requested to meet on the stage at 11 o'clock on THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 5, 1867.
JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., corner of 5th-av. and Broadway.
Manager.............................C. H. Garland.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the great Burlesque and Comedy Company.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 4,
will be presented the burlesque extravaganza of
CINDERELLA;
Or, the Lover, the Lackey and the Little Glass Slipper.
CLORINDA........................Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL
CINDERELLA......................Miss SEDLEY BROWN
ORCHESTRA..........Leader..........Mons. N. GILLES
To conclude with the laughable piece of the newly titled TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
Romeo Jaffier Jenkins..............Mr. M. W. Leffingwell
Matilda Jane Chummy..............Mrs. Sedley Brown
Other characters by the Company.
Prices of Admission—Parquette, 75c.; reserved seats in parquette, $1; orchestra chairs, $1 50; family circle, 50 cents. Box-office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.......................WM. WHEATLEY.
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 4,
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND
performance of the Great Spectacle, which will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene, in which will be given
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

NO. 514 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
AN EMPHATIC SUCCESS.
Second week of this beautiful Temple.
The Metropolitan Sensation.
Imitated but not equaled.
ENTIRE CHANGE THIS WEEK.
Ben Cotton and Sam Sharpley's Minstrels in new Songs and more new Jokes.
Charley White's Sketch,
STATE SECRETS.
New Ballads, by the Queen of Song,
MISS EVA BRENT.
La Tarrantella, by the Carron Sisters.
Niagara Leap and Japanese act,
By the great BUISLAYS.
Le Maitre Du Danse and the Millions, by the Carron Family and Mlle. Devere.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

The great railroad scene—a wondrous stage effect. EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, NEW-YORK THEATRE.

SCOTTISH GAMES.

THE
ELEVENTH ANNUAL GAMES
of the
NEW-YORK
CALEDONIAN CLUB
at
JONES' WOOD,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.
Robertson's celebrated Brass Band and Pipers of the Club will furnish the music on the occasion.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS,
to be had only at the gate on the day of the games.
Programme of games in future notices.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 BROADWAY, and No. 16 REMSEN-ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of tuition so low that it offers the immense advantages of the institution to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, }
A. F. LEJEAL, } Musical Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, }
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY,

6th-av., corner 39th-st.,
is now open for instruction to ladies and gentlemen.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, these pills are sure to [illegible] safe and [illegible] $5 a box. [illegible] Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine in a few hours.

Dr. Mauriceau's great work, "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," [illegible] for those [illegible] rapid increase of family. Price $1. [illegible] 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., [illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other [illegible] by Dr. KENNEDY [illegible] cure in from [illegible] Syphilis, [illegible] Be wise in time, and [illegible] only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 STANTON-st.—He [illegible] practice [illegible] than all other [illegible] less expense [illegible] little money [illegible] sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor [illegible] 191 Stanton-st. [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the utmost [illegible] Centre-st. [illegible] private entrance [illegible] and extended [illegible] cialty, he [illegible] cures, or no [illegible] attention to [illegible] general debility [illegible]

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and by mail with directions. At Druggists, No. 153 Greenwich-st., and No. 317½ Bowery.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for all diseases of a private nature at the office of Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. [illegible] positive cure for STRICTURE, SYPHILIS, FISTULA, NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS and IMPOTENCE, SORES and ULCERS quickly healed. Chemical and microscopical examinations of the Urine daily. Consultations free.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of [illegible] diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The [illegible] confidence can [illegible]

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Inability [illegible]

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain disease, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician. [illegible] 3 Division-st. [illegible] gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; great health and strength [illegible] 3 Division-st. [illegible] $5 [illegible]

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—[illegible] thing of [illegible] without [illegible] the blood.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 1 o'clock. Author of "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound [illegible] Consult, or address, Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies. Dr. POWERS, Office, 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview only. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Burrill Claim against the City of Boston for $869,989—Continuation of the Testimony.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1867.

The case of Charles Burrill vs. The City of Boston, for the sum of $869,989, amount claimed due by virtue of a contract for placing credits to the quota of the City of Boston in 1864, was continued in the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judges CLIFFORD and LOWELL on the Bench.

For plaintiff, B. F. BUTLER, HENRY W. PAINE, WM. GASTON, BENJ. DEAN. For defendant, J. P. HEALEY, J. G. ABBOTT, B. R. CURTIS.

The first witness called was Judge Sanger, who testified that in 1864 he was employed by the plaintiff to secure his claim against the city. The witness gave the details of several interviews which he had with Mayor Lincoln and the Board of Aldermen. The only objection then raised to plaintiff's list of credits was that it would cost the city too much money. No one ventured to dispute the authority of Mayor Lincoln to make the contaact with Burrill—such objection was an afterthought, and was not raised till a year later. The examination and cross-examination of this witness was very searching, occupying a great deal of time.

Geo. W. Warner who was an Alderman in 1864, was examined as to the cost of men about this time for the purpose of showing the inducement offered, previous to Burrill's contract, and to demonstrate what his services were, and the merit of that service, provided there was any informality in the contract. Witness detailed the history of the city's action to obtain naval credits.

No cross-examination.

Ex-Alderman *Charles F. Dana* testified substantially that he was a member of the Board of Aldermen, and one of the Recruiting Committee in the year 1864; there was a sub-Committee; the Aldermen were summoned to the Mayor's office, and the contract with Mayor Lincoln was read and approved by the Aldermen present; did not remember of any objection being made to it; it was read in the form in which the Mayor was going to execute it; at one of the meetings a Sub-Committee was appointed upon this Burrill claim after the allowance of the credits; it was composed of Aldermen Nash and Norcross; witness explained how the $125 was paid; the Mayor and Aldermen had informal meetings for the purpose of discussing the subject of raising recruits; such meetings were notified when there were no regular meetings of the Board; at the meeting when the Burrill contract was read it was a full one; something was said about taking naval men from Rock Island, then prisoners, to make up the list of credits; it was the practice of the Board of Aldermen to hold private meetings to discuss subjects before they were made public; witness did not know that anybody had been denied attending such private meetings; after the last private meeting, heard that the contract had been signed; a Sub-Committee was subsequently appointed on the Burrill contract; witness recruited in his own ward, and did so by obtaining drafts on the public Treasury, signed by Alderman Norcross, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee.

At this point objection was made to witness answering a question as to the amounts paid out to recruits obtained. Mr. Butler essayed to show that under the statutes money only could be paid by the Mayor and Aldermen, and that, therefore, the contract with Mr. Burrill was the act of the Mayor and Aldermen as a public body. Money by the thousands, he said, had been paid out by these City recruiting officers, while his client had not received one cent. Money was paid by authority of the Sub-Committees appointed by these secret meetings, while at the same time counsel for the defendants urged that those private meetings were not regular meetings of the Board, as contemplated by the charter of the city. If the city acted irregularly in the matter that certainly could not deny his client of his rights. This Committee had regularly drawn money from the treasury, and in so doing it was in accordance with the usual practice. The action of the Sub-Committee in the premises was delegated to them with full powers from the Board of Aldermen.

The Court held it was unable to see that the answer could benefit the pleading or damage the defendant. The question perhaps implied that money was furnished irregularly or without authority of law; and perhaps the answer would be to that effect, which was the most favorable view that could be taken of the question. The Court did not doubt the materiality of the question, but did not think it proper within the present rule of the practice of the Court. The question was excluded.

The examination of Mr. Dana was resumed. Witness said that, acting on the City Committee, he had no knowledge that money was paid for credits; remembered that a large number of Germans were brought to this country and landed at Deer Island, and were apportioned among the wards of the city; the Committee advanced $125 for them, and the city the balance; the price paid for recruits about that time was from $300 to $500.

Charles Burrill, the plaintiff in this case, was the next witness. He testified that in May, 1864, saw the Mayor of Boston in reference to the filling of the quota of the city; had experience in filling quotas in other places; the time of the interview was two or three days prior to the time when the signature to the contract was made; witness told the Mayor he had obtained men upon the quota of other towns, and thought he could get men from the naval service credited to the city; the Mayor asked what he, Burrill, would do it for; answered $200 a man; the Mayor said he would consult with others in regard to the matter; at the next interview the Mayor said he had been authorized to pay $125 for each man, and the contract would be binding upon the city; the contract was signed at the third interview; the city was not authorized to pay any more; the Mayor said he was anxious to find some one who would act energetically in the matter; witness accepted the contract, which was in his handwriting; witness then engaged a sufficient force to accomplish the work; the Mayor told witness that the statute authorized the payment of $125, and that the city could pay no more than that. Witness then detailed the manner in which he prosecuted his work. The result of that work was as follows, it having been accomplished on the 18th of June, 1864; had a list prepared for 6,101 men in the navy; 428 of these were in the marine service, 1,403 had enlisted for one year, 1,264 for two years, 1,334 for three years, and 428 for four years, making in all 6,329 men; witness said that the Mayor wanted "full" men, or those who would count one each on the quota; witness presented this list to the Mayor, who affixed his official seal to it; the Mayor then wrote a letter for witness to take to Provost-Marshal Frye. [Witness read the letter published in the TIMES of Monday last.] Witness then went to Washington and saw the Provost-Marshal-General, who objected to the list for want of authority; witness was then referred to the War Department; he detailed the conversation that took place between himself and Solicitor Whiting; was then referred to President Lincoln, who considered the allowing of the credits as an act of justice, and said he would consider the matter. The next day the President said he was of the opinion that the law would allow the credits; the President gave witness an order that they should be presented to the Provost-Marshal-General, Mr. Frye. A law was subsequently passed with a section in it covering the case; witness used his energy to have the law passed by various consultations with Senator Wilson and other members of Congress on the subject; after the law was passed returned to Boston and called on the Mayor and informed him of what had been done; was afterward informed that the Secretary of War had appointed a Commission, consisting of Ex-Gov. Clifford and Gov. Andrew, for the purpose of adjusting credits; Gov. Andrew wanted the men to go from the State at large; witness appealed to the President, who decided that the men belonged principally to the seaport towns and cities, and if any decisions were given by the Commissioners crediting the men to the State at large, they should be disallowed; the city then got up another list, a small list, containing names which were on his list and procured by him, and placed itself in a position of applying for the credits twice, by depositing it with witness' list, which was before the Commission; up to the time of the allowance of the list, no suggestions were made by the authorities to witness that he was not performing his contract; the men cost $25 or $30 apiece.

Cross-examined by Mr. Abbott—Said nothing about obtaining credits for men who were at Rock Island; have never said that there were names on board the *Ohio* answering to prisoners at Rock Island who could be credited to Boston, or that there were men who had been in the rebel service who were willing to be so credited; the names of such do not appear on the list; went on board the *Ohio* and found the men whom the city was seeking; then appointed a force to ascertain where the men resided; a Mr. Roberts was employed to take charge of the clerical force to do the work; paid Roberts $7,000 for that service; sent a Mr. Sherburne to the receiving ship, who had a number of subordinates to assist in the work of comparing the names found in the city with those on board the vessel; the books on the *Ohio* contained names, places of enlistment and birth of recruit; the heighth, age and complexion of the men were copied from books and compared with those of men of the same name, who were ascertained to reside in Boston; the number upon the list in Court were thus procured; paid Sherburne $5,000 for his services. Did not promise to pay him any stated sum, but am still obligated to him; employed persons to assist in securing the passage in Congress of the section of the law authorizing the transfer of men in the naval service to the credit of towns and cities; paid Simon P. Hanscom $3,500 or $4,000, and am still obligated to him; Hanscom had the chief direction of that work; he controlled the copyists; gave him a bond for the remainder due him, amounting to $52,000; remember no other promises that were made, though there doubtless were others; was in Washington myself from the 23d June to the 5th July; again for two or three days during the latter part of July; presented the list at the State House when I returned last time; learned from Secretary Stanton that Gov. Andrews would make an attempt to have the credits allowed to the State at large on the second visit to Washington.

The witness underwent a most rigid cross-examination, and answered all questions without the least equivocation.

Re-direct—Obtained a verbal direction from the President to Secretary Stanton to disallow any decision crediting the men to the State at large before the written one was given; the reason the Rock Island men were not put upon the lists was that the city had anticipated witness and obtained the men; Mayor Lincoln swore to the lists from information the witness gave him, and from that alone.

The Court adjourned. VIGIL.

MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.—It has been proposed to hold a public meeting in Faneuil Hall to utter the [illegible] of Massachusetts in favor of General [illegible] by all means let us have this gathering. [illegible] after even the present incumbent of the White House will wonder that he was so deceived by the official reception on his recent visit.—*Boston Transcript, Sept. 2.*

THE CONFLAGRATION IN BUFFALO.

Destruction of the Buffalo Steam Engine Works, White's Edge Tool Manufactory, Farrar, Trefft & Knight's Brass Foundry, and Other Valuable Property—Loss Over $150,000—The Insurance.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following list of losses and insurances by the fire in that city on Saturday night last, a brief account of which was given in our dispatches:

Mr. GEORGE W. TIFFT owned the building known as the Buffalo Steam Engine Works, including a large portion of the machinery. Mr. TIFFT's loss on the building and machinery will reach $50,000, on which he has a total insurance of $22,000, divided among the following companies:

On the building—	
Manhattan, New-York	$1,500
Irving, New-York	1,500
Home, New-Haven	2,000
Merchant's, Providence	3,500
Total	$8,500
On the engines, machinery, &c.—	
Commerce, Albany	$4,000
Western, Buffalo	4,000
Hope, Providence	1,500
Narragansett, Providence	1,500
Lenox, New-York	1,250
Albany City	1,250
Total	$13,500

The firm of GEORGE W. TIFFT, SONS & Co., rented the buildings owned by GEORGE W. TIFFT, and will lose on machinery, tools, stock and patterns fully $40,000, which is partly covered by an insurance of $28,500 in Eastern companies—the names of which we were unable to obtain—represented by the following agencies:

Fish & Armstrong	$16,000
Walker & Eustaphieve	5,000
Rounds & Hall	7,500
Total	$28,500

Much unfinished work in the machine shop was destroyed. Fortunately the pattern building was saved. It contained patterns which would have taken years to replace should they have been destroyed. Workmen are busily engaged to-day in removing the rubbish and saving such property as may be of any value, preparatory to the construction of new buildings, which, we understand, will be commenced as soon as the mass of ruins can be removed.

Messrs. FARRAR, TREFFT & KNIGHT's stock and fixtures were valued at $20,000, on which there was an insurance of $12,000. The building occupied by the above firm was owned by Mr. ADAM GOOD, and was worth about $6,000, on which there was an insurance of $3,000.

The Messrs. L. & I. J. WHITE, whose plane and edge tool manufactory is situated on Indiana-street, with a tool shop immediately adjoining, have suffered damage to the amount of $35,000, on which there is an insurance of $15,000 in several companies. About 100 men were in the employ of Messrs. WHITE at the time of the fire, some of whom sustained a loss of tools.

The stores on Ohio-street, adjoining Messrs. FARRAR, TREFT & KNIGHT's, numbered 23, 25, 27, 29 and 31 respectively, suffered considerable damage by fire and water. No. 27 Ohio-street was owned by Mr. PATRICK O'ROURKE, and occupied by Mrs. HALL as a saloon and boarding-house. Mrs. HALL will lose $600, which is insured in the Etna Company for that amount.

The building sustained damage from fire and water, which will amount to $2,000. Mr. O'ROURKE occupied No. 29 himself as a shoe-store. Mr. O'ROURKE's stock was completely destroyed by water, and the furniture and building much damaged by fire. His loss on both buildings and stock will reach $5,000, on which there is an insurance of $2,800 in the Buffalo Mutual Company.

No. 31 Ohio-street was occupied by Mr. JAMES BURNS, the store as a grocery, and the second and third floors as a dwelling. Mr. BURNS' loss will foot $300, and is insured for $500 in the Mercantile Insurance Company. The rear of the building and the third floor was damaged by fire to the amount of probably $500. The property belonged to the Wilkeson estate. We were unable to obtain the insurance, which will more than cover the loss. The total loss of property will amount to over $150,000. Three hundred workmen are thrown out of employment, as it will require a long time to replace the valuable material in the various shops.

Gen. Pope's Letter Declining to Interfere with the Administration of Civil Law.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(Georgia, Alabama and Florida.)
ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., informing me that "there is a popular belief in this part of Georgia that you will use your powers, as Commander of this District, to give to debtors greater relief from the claims of creditors than they can get either from the Bankrupt Law, or from constitutional legislation under the provisional civil Government of the State, or under the Government that may be formed in pursuance of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress; and, therefore, some persons desire the continuance of military rule and the postponement of reconstruction as the only means of relief from their liabilities."

You ask whether there is foundation for such an opinion. In reply, I have to say that I know of no conceivable circumstances that would induce me to interfere, by military orders, with the general business of the State, or with the relation of debtor or creditor under State laws, except, perhaps, in individual cases, where very manifest injustice has been done. The only military orders which I have issued, or intend to issue in this District, are such as I consider necessary to the execution of the Reconstruction Acts. I do not understand these acts to warrant me in making violent and radical changes in the ordinary course of civil business, except in the manner and for the purposes above indicated. I do not see that the relations of debtor and creditor, and their adjustment in the usual legal manner, have any proper connection with the enforcement of the Reconstruction Acts, so long as those relations are fairly and justly settled by the Courts without discrimination as to classes or individuals.

I repeat, then, that under no circumstances which I can now foresee, will I issue any such order as you say is hoped for by the people, and it seems to me that any such relief as is desired, if it can be obtained at all, must be looked for to a State Convention, or subsequent legislation after reconstruction is accomplished. The pressure upon me hitherto to issue an order staying the collection of debts has been greater than it is likely to be again, and, while I have no doubt the subject is worthy of great and anxious consideration, I do not consider such matters properly within my province to adjust.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN POPE,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., Com.

AMOS T. AKERMAN, Elberton, Elbert County, Ga.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Mayor and the Board of Audit—Veto of the Bill of Expense—Difficulty in the Way of the Creditors.

The following veto message from the Mayor, relative to the Board of Audit, was submitted to the Board of Supervisors, at their meeting yesterday:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 27, 1867.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

I return without my approval an ordinance adopted by your Honorable Body Aug. 12, 1867, making an appropriation of "Thirty-nine thousand and eighteen dollars ($39,018) for the expenses of the Board of Audit" for 1867.

My reasons for so doing are as follows, viz.:

First—The laws creating the Board of Audit, (chapters 586 and 806 of the Laws of 1867,) commonly called the City and county tax levies, respectively, provide that the Board of Supervisors shall cause to be raised by tax, among other things, the legal expenses of said Board, when certified to by a majority of the persons comprising the same. I find by the papers attached to the ordinance submitted to me that two items only, to wit.:

For salaries, expenses, &c	$29,360 00
For advertising	3,653 00
Making in all	$33,018 00

are certified to by a majority of such members, while the remaining item, viz.:

For legal expenses—Carpenters, stationers, painters, bell, &c., $6,000 00, is certified to by the Clerk of the Board only, and not by a majority thereof.

I have been informed by the Clerk of the Board that he was personally authorized by a majority of the members to make such certificate, but in my opinion this does not meet the requirements of the law, a full compliance with the provisions of which is essential to the validity of the ordinance in question.

Second—Aside from the legal difficulty, I object to the ordinance on its merits. The Legislature by a clause inserted in the City Tax Levy, created this so-called "Board of Audit," and designated by name the five persons who should compose it. It in effect took away from the Comptroller of the City his power as auditing officer of the same. It vested in this Board so constituted unlimited power to adjust, audit and allow all claims legal and equitable against the City, and required your honorable body to raise by tax the moneys to pay all claims so audited, and all expenses incurred, upon a certificate of a majority of said Board, and it made it the duty of the Comptroller to pay these claims and expenses. It made the decisions of said Board absolute and final against both the claimant and the City—thus giving to it greater power than was possessed by any government, except the Court of last resort, for, from its decision, there could be no appeal, no matter how great the wrong or injury done to either the claimant or the City. The Board was authorized to appoint a Clerk at a salary not to exceed $5 a day for each day's actual service, and each member of the Board was to receive $10 a day for each day's actual service. In the County Tax Levy a provision in all respects similar was inserted, the same persons being constituted a Board of Audit of claims against the County of New-York, and the Supervisors being thus deprived of their lawful powers as Auditing Board of the county.

Soon after the passage of the two laws, the persons so designated, organized under the same, and appointed one person to act as their clerk. One of the members of the Board having resigned, the vacancy was filled by an appointment by the Governor.

The question of the constitutionality of the law and of the validity of the appointment by the Governor have been raised and argued; but the learned Judge who heard the argument has, without expressing any opinion upon either of these points, disposed of the case upon a technical objection merely.

Upon the receipt of that ordinance, in order that I might understand how the expenses of the Board for salaries only for eight months of the year 1867, would amount to $29,360, I addressed a note to the President of the Board asking for information.

I have received a reply signed by the Clerk of the Board, and written, as he states, by its direction, in which this first item of $29,360 is stated to be made up as follows, viz.:

Salaries for the Board of Audit and Clerk, for the City of New-York	$11,880 00
Salaries for the Board of Audit and Clerk, for the County of New-York	11,880 00
Messenger	1,200 00
Stenographer, estimated	2,500 00
Assistant Clerk	1,500 00
Contingencies	400 00
Total	$29,360 00

It will be perceived at once that this estimate is founded upon the theory that the gentlemen who compose the Board of Audit for the City, and the Board of Audit for the County, with their Clerks, are to set each day of the year in a double capacity, and to draw double pay.

I think it unnecessary to argue that five gentlemen appointed by law to audit claims against the City and County of New-York, at a salary of $10 each for each day's actual service, and one clerk appointed by them at $5 per day, cannot do two days' actual service and draw two days' pay each day in the year, simply because a part of each day might be devoted to claims against the City and a part of each day to claims against the County.

I am informed by a member of the Board that since its organization (nearly four months ago,) there have been less than a dozen meetings, and I am confident no member of the Board would receive pay for any day except a day of actual service. I am at a loss, therefore, to perceive why a requisition upon your Honorable Body for so large a sum of money should have been made.

This of course, is not the proper place to discuss the constitutionality of the law, which creates by legislative appointment, a new Court, whose powers are without limit and from whose decisions there can be no appeal, which deprives the authorities of the City and County of their just and proper powers, but it is the time to present to your Honorable Body, as I have done, very briefly, a sketch of the law itself, and of its final practical workings and through you to call public attention to this additional evidences of the folly and extravagance of continual legislative interference with local matters, and of this tampering with the Tax Levy, in the haste and confusion incident to the close of a legislative session.

For the reasons, therefore, that the whole amount provided by the ordinance (p. 29, sec. 18) is not certified to by the majority of the members of the Board, and that the sum of $29,360 which is certified to, is greater than necessity demands, is a fair construction of the law will warrant, and for the additional reason upon which I need not enlarge, that no decision of the Court upon the question of the constitutionality of the law itself has yet been rendered, I return the ordinance without my approval.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise met yesterday, President SCHULTZ in the chair. The calendar consisted of thirty cases, in which the following named persons were defendants:

Franz Denig, No. 213 Third-street; Karl Fricks, (2,) No. 314 Ninth-street; Pat. Burns, No. 198 Avenue C; John Bentz, No. 24 Charles-street; Edward Quinn, No. 343 Hudson-street; Jeremiah Hartigan, No. 11 Mulberry-street; Carl Diem, No. 517 Eighth-avenue; Berno Helling, No. 101 Delancey-street; Franz Boller, No. 17 Essex-street; Gabriel Kreutzer, No. 160 First-avenue; Wm. Schaeffer, No. 56 Macdougal-street; Thos. Reynolds, No. 120 Roosevelt-street; Col. John N. Budke, No. 10 Centre Market-place; John Schneider, No. 74 Prince-street; Edward McCole, No. 52 Bridge-street; Peter Hughes, No. 325 Delancey-street; Owen J. Duffy, No. 42 Prince-street; John Bolin, No. 298 Bowery; Peter Asten, No. 88 Bowery; Max Leiger, No. 49 East Houston-street; Jacob Hoffman, No. 175 Mulberry-street; Martin Buhler, No. 220 Third-street; Jacob Fisher, No. 192 Avenue C; John Richeston, No. 157 Eldridge-street; Ruffer & Wenke, No. 309 Broome-street; Francis Duch, No. 33 Delancey-street; Joseph Mannont, Nos. 14 and 16 Eldridge-street; James M. Ford, No. 50 West Houston-street; Louis Ergenmauch, No. 113 Sullivan-street; August Zanzig, No. 158 East Forty-seventh-street.

Of the above-named only seven were revoked, and a number postponed until the next meeting.

A letter from the Attorney of the Board was then read, qualifying a former communication from the same gentleman upon excise matters in Queens County. The letter reads as follows:

Col. Emmons Clark, Secretary Metropolitan Board of Health:

DEAR SIR: Referring to my communication of last week with reference to the enforcing of the Excise Law in Queens County, I desire to say that Justice QUATERMAN, of Flushing, should be excepted from the general statements therein made. While he has not made himself unduly prominent, it is but justice to add that in all the cases which have come before him he has acted fairly, with an obvious desire to perform his duty, with no leaning in favor of either party. In this connection I may be permitted to add that, in a large number of the civil actions for a penalty in Queens County, the defendants are represented by the District-Attorney and his partner as their attorneys. Your obedient servant,

GEO. BLISS, JR.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

Eclectic vs. Peconic, of Brooklyn.

The above clubs met on the Capitoline grounds yesterday, and played their first game together, with the subjoined result. The Peconic having got the hang of Dr. BELL's pitching, punished it to the tune of seventy-four runs, all being made from safe and stylish hits to and past the fielders. The game was marked by gentlemanly play throughout, and terminated after a duration of three hours.

PECONIC.	Outs.	Runs.	ECLECTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Wright, 1st b.	0	11	Bell, p.	3	3
Stark, s. s.	6	6	Watson, c.	1	5
Hillyer, r. f.	5	7	Sinclair, r. f.	4	1
Thorp, 3d b.	2	8	Howard, 3d b.	6	0
Wilcox, l. f.	2	9	T. Dalton, s. s.	3	1
Jones, c. f.	2	10	H. Dalton, 1st b.	2	3
J. Potts, p.	2	9	Gilles, c. f.	1	3
Beavan, 2d b.	3	8	Moses, l. f.	3	0
W. Potts, c.	4	6	Saly, 2d b.	3	2
Total	27	74	Total	27	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Peconic	1	10	6	26	6	10	0	7	8—74
Eclectic	1	5	0	1	2	2	5	0	2—18

Umpire—Mr. KERR.
Scorers—Messrs. NEWCOMB and JONES.
Time of Game—Three hours.

The Schuetzen Corps at Jones' Wood.

Jones' Wood yesterday resounded all day to the sharp crack of the rifle and the sound of martial music. It was the occasion of the first annual meeting of the sharp-shooters of the New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey and Brooklyn, E. D., United Schuetzen Corps, for the purpose of competing in practice at the target. Early in the morning the steamer *Huguenot* started from Hoboken with the New-Jersey Corps, stopping at various points for the several other associations, and at 10 A. M. all were landed at the Wood. Without much delay the business of the day was begun. Each member, clad in picturesque green shooting-dress, placed himself in his turn opposite a target eighty feet distant from him and fired three shots aimed at the bullseye.

All the day was consumed in this way, and toward evening the corps paraded and prizes were presented to those adjudged to have made the best shots. The prizes consisted of sums of money amounting in the aggregate to $400. The principal awards were as follows:

First Prize ($50)—FREDERICK KNEBEL, New-York.
Second Prize ($30)—CHAS. BUSCH, New-Jersey.
Third Prize ($20)—WM. WALBANUM, New-Jersey.
Fourth Prize ($15)—JOHN RAFTER, Brooklyn, E. D.

The rest of the money was awarded in 19 prizes of $10 each, and 19 prizes of $5 each.

The united corps mustered 215 strong, of whom 75 were from New-Jersey, 75 from New-York, 30 from Brooklyn and 35 from Brooklyn, E. D. All day long there was music and dancing on the platform, where the German ladies gathered in great numbers. The Germans always take their wives and children with them on these occasions. They would as soon think of leaving their rifles behind them as their families. In the evening variegated lanterns were hung on the trees, and the dancing platform was thronged with a happy, busy and always peaceful assemblage. They were dancing with the greatest perseverence when we left the scene, and the expressed determination was to keep it up till morning. Capt. J. LUEBBEN acted as Marshal of the day, and Mr. INGOERSEN was the Secretary of the united Associations.

Board of Audit.

The Board of Audit met yesterday at noon, CHAUNCEY N. DEPEW, President of the Board, Judge BONNEY and Comptroller CONNOLLY, being present.

D. W. CLARKE, in support of his claim for $1,000 for extra services done in the Supreme Court, as detailed in yesterday's TIMES, produced documents, books and the roll of attorneys, showing that his own work was written up, with the exception of a few cases, to enter in the order book. The Board expressed itself satisfied with the explanation of Mr. CLARKE.

A number of claims for small amounts were heard. Several of these were for services done as clerks on Committees of the Common Council in making out reports for that body, and for like labor. Corporation Counsel opposed these claims, on the ground that the Common Council had no power to employ clerks for such labor, or to vote moneys in payment thereof. It was their duty to make out their own reports from Committees.

Judge BONNEY doubted that he, as an Auditor would have any right to employ another to do his writing for him, and questioned if that other could make a successful claim for payment of his services.

Counsel for the claimant questioned the right of the Board to sit in judgment as the Boards of Aldermen and Common Councilmen. He took it to be that they were there to audit the claims brought before them, but not to go behind the resolutions of other Boards.

Counsel for the Corporation stated that all such resolutions of the Boards of Aldermen and Common Councilmen were contrary to the express provisions of the City Charter, where the limits of their power in this respect were clearly set down in section 47.

Counsel for claimant asked for time to consult the charter, &c., which was granted.

The other cases heard were not of public importance, being mainly claims for extra services done by clerks of departments outside of their regular duties. These minor cases will probably occupy the Board for ten or twelve days to come, at the expiration of which time claims involving many thousands of dollars will be heard. One of these heavy claims alone, we learn, toots up to $300,000.

Mr. FARRELL O'DOWD, an experienced law Court reporter, has been appointed official stenographer to the Board of Audit.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The annual meeting of the New-York Harmonic Society for the election of officers for the ensuing year, was held on Monday evening last, at their rehearsal room, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The following persons were chosen to the different offices: For President, C. M. K. Paulison; for First Vice-President, William Wild; for Second Vice-President, James H. Tood; for Secretary, George W. Herbert; for Financial Secretary, Dr. E. H. Janes; for Librarian, William Scorgie; for Tenor Committee, Dr. Wm. B. Eager, George W. Earl, William Jewett, Dr. Samuel Ayres; for Bass Committee, Isaac Seltzer, William T. Hubbard, Royal Keith, C. H. Strong. The election resulted in no choice for Treasurer. This vacancy will be filled by the new Board at their first meeting. The annual reports of the different officers show the Society to be in a very flourishing condition, far surpassing that of any previous year. They have a fine balance in the Treasury, have made great progress in rehearsal, and come up to the Fall and Winter programme with large accessions to their former chorus.

THE CITY HOTELS.—All the hotels are doing a good business at present. Merchants from the West and South are arriving every day, and even at the third-rate hotels it is a difficult matter to obtain accommodation after a reasonable hour in the evening. As a general thing Southern merchants patronize the down-town hotels, while the Western people evince a disposition to locate in the upper sections of the City. As yet it is rather early for the New-England trade. Purchasers from that section usually arrive in numbers about the latter part of September. Their patronage is about equally distributed between the up-town and the down-town houses. "Drummers" have already commenced operations, and may be seen thronging the hotels any night in the week.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—This chapel was reopened for divine service on Sunday, after having been thoroughly cleansed and repaired. The services on Sunday were especially grand. In no church in the City, perhaps, is the cathedral service more effectively performed than at St. John's. It is the largest church in the Parish, and when well filled produces a very fine effect. The anthem on Sunday night was by one of the Cathedral composers, Dr. CROFT, "God is Gone Up With a Merry Noise;" the singing of which was a perfect specimen of unique chorus singing. Dr. JAMES PECK, one of the organists of Trinity Parish, presided at the organ. Rev. Dr. DIX and Dr. WESTON preached, the former in the evening the latter in the morning.

SINKING OF THE NEW POLICE HARBOR BOAT.—It is understood that on Saturday night the new Harbor Police boat *Metropolitan*, in course of construction at the Atlantic Docks, was sunk in deep water, the result of a workman carelessly leaving the sea-cocks open, these cocks being put upon the vessel to be used to scuttle her in case of fire. The damage is said to amount to $2,800. No mention of this mishap has been made upon the Police returns, notwithstanding the steamer was being built under the supervision of the Police Commissioners. It was expected that she would be ready for her trial trip in about two weeks. She can probably be raised, and the preliminary arrangements to that end have already been made.

ACCIDENTS.—As WM. REYNOLDS was driving his cart through Cedar-street yesterday afternoon, he had his skull split open by some hard substance being thrown from a window at No. 18. He was taken home to Adams-street, Brooklyn.... As MARY SMITH, aged 60 years, was cooking her dinner at No. 119 Goerck-street, the hearth fell, and she with it, into the cellar, when she was severely scalded. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... MARGARET JANE PENDAR attempted to jump on the Grand-street ferry boat, when she missed her footing and fell into the water. She was rescued by Officer CRONIN, and taken home to No. 53 North Sixth-street, Brooklyn. Miss PENDAR had $300 in her handkerchief, and lost it.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. R. E. Fenton and daughter, of Albany; Gen. L. B. Parsons, of St. Louis, and Hon. W. L. Candler, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Thomas Cave, Member of Parliament, London, is at the Clarendon Hotel. L. A. de Padea Fleury, Brazilian Chargé d'Affairs, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. J. M. Dolliver, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. Tompkins, U. S. A.; Gen. McKibbie, U. S. A., and Hon. G. Bullock, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. A. N. Zevely, Assistant Postmaster, Washington; Hon. C. Wendell, of Wilmington; W. L. Atlee, Esq., of Philadelphia; Hon. Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh, and Hon. R. C. Schenck, of Ohio, are at the Astor House.

THE SHOOTING OF MISS LYONS.—Coroner Gover yesterday visited Miss CATHARINE LYONS, the bindery girl, who was shot on the 26th ult. at No. 165 Washington-street, and found her still in a precarious condition from the wound. He therefore refrained from asking any further questions and will await a more favorable opportunity. The Coroner has been served with a writ of *certiorari* from Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, for the surrender of GEORGE HAMMER, the man who fired the shot, and the case will come up to-day at 11 A. M. It is understood that counsel for the prisoner intends demanding his release without bail.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY.—The public schools of this City, after a vacation of seven weeks, will reopen on Monday next, a week from today. The number of these schools, including day and evening, is now 255, of which 238 are white and 17 colored. The total number of attendants on the public schools during the year 1866 was 226,903—being an increase of a little more than 7,000 over the year 1865. The number of teachers employed is over 2,000, of whom nine-tenths are females, and the aggregate salaries amount to about $1,400,000 per annum.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—FREDERICK WEHMAN, a butcher, doing business in Thirty-eighth-street, near Tenth-avenue, obtained an injunction on Monday from Justice BARNARD in the Supreme Court, restraining Superintendent KENNEDY or any other member of the Police force from interfering with him in the driving or slaughtering cattle below Forty-second-street, as ordered by the Board of Health. This injunction was yesterday dissolved, and those interested in the question have no hope.

ARREST OF ANOTHER KINGSTON BURGLAR.—Yesterday afternoon, as Detective KELSO was passing through the First Ward, he arrested CHARLES GRAY, who is accused of being the leading spirit in the recent burglarious operation upon the American Express at Kingston, N. Y., as already fully reported in the TIMES. The prisoner was locked up at the Central office to await the arrival of an officer from Kingston.

A TEAM OF HORSES DROWNED.—A team of valuable horses, belonging to JARDINE & BROTHER, contractors, were drowned on Monday evening, on the pier at the foot of West Fifty-ninth-street. The driver endeavored to turn the truck round, when the horses became restive, and finally backed themselves into the North River, the driver being thrown into the water at the same time, but was rescued.

SCOTCH GAMES.—The Eleventh Annual Games of the New-York Caledonian Club will take place at Jones' Wood to-morrow. First and second prizes will be awarded for each of the games, and the sport will be enlivened with music from Robertson's Band and the Pipers belonging to the Club. Admirers of muscular Christianity and healthy exercise will be well repaid for attendance.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.—The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine there will be music on the lake at the Park to-day, (Wednesday,) commencing at 4 o'clock P. M.

SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The regular meeting of this Society will be held this evening at the Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway.

MINOR ITEMS.—At an early hour yesterday morning WINIFRED CLEMENTS, of No. 243 Greenwich-street, and aged 30 years, accidentally walked off the pier near Beach-street. She was, however, rescued by Capt. PROVOST and EZRA CLOUGH, of the steam tug *Stanton*.... JAMES COSGROVE, laborer, residing at No. 165 East Twentieth-street, was severely injured by being hit on the head with a stone falling from the second story of the new building No. 23 Walker-street, where he was employed. He was taken home.... A male child about one year old was found in the hallway of No. 4 Jefferson-street by Mrs. AMELIA PLANTS, on Monday night at a late hour. The Police sent the child to the Commissioners of Public Charities.... The body of an unknown man, apparently about 55 years of age, was found in the East River yesterday, near Fifty-fifth-street, and the same was taken to the Morgue, where Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest. Nothing was found in the pockets of deceased by which he could be recognized.... Mrs. MARY GOODWIN, of No. 62 Hudson-street, Brooklyn, was knocked down in Park-row by a lager-beer wagon and severely injured. The driver, HERMAN LARKIN, was arrested, and Mrs. GOODWIN taken to Bellevue Hospital.... An unknown woman was found yesterday in an insensible condition and severely bruised, in the rear of No. 13 Grand-street, when she was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARREST OF A POLICEMAN ON A CHARGE OF ACCEPTING A BRIBE.—Patrolman JOHN T. FOURE, of the Seventh Precinct, New-York, was yesterday afternoon arrested on a warrant by Officer ORPEN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on a charge of accepting a bribe. The complainant in the case is JOHN YOUNGER, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon in North Second-street, E. D. He alleges in his affidavit that the accused, in company with a friend, visited his saloon on Sunday week, and obtained a glass of wine from his bartender, when he immediately showed his shield, and said he was a detective, and that it was his duty to arrest him (the bar-tender) for violating the Excise Law. Mr. YOUNGER was up stairs when informed of the arrest of his bar-tender. He went into the bar-room, and had an interview with the accused and his companion. The latter remarked that a compromise could be effected. YOUNGER then offered $10. This sum was rejected as too small, and finally the sum of $50 was accepted, and the accused and his friend left the place. Capt. MULLEN, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, having heard of the operation, called upon YOUNGER, and induced him to make a complaint against the operators, and this led to the arrest of FOURE on the above charge. Justice DAILEY held him to answer the accusation this morning, and caused him to be locked up temporarily in the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Gen. CROOKE in the chair. The report of the Committee to take into consideration the feasibility of introducing some change in the system of labor in the County Penitentiary was received. The Committee reported in favor of hiring out the labor in accordance with the system adopted in the Penitentiary. The report was made the special order for next meeting. A special Committee on the Jail presented a report stating that there were 3,008 prisoners received in that institution during the past three months, 2,000 of whom might have been sent to the Penitentiary, if the management of the latter institution was so changed as to make it self-supporting. In order to relieve the Jail from its crowded condition, the Committee recommended the establishment of a Workhouse. The report was accepted, and the Board adjourned for two weeks.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Committee met last evening at No. 9 Court-street, Mr. E. L. SANDERSON, the President, in the chair. It was resolved to hold primary elections in the different Wards and towns on the 19th inst., for the purpose of choosing delegates to the various Assembly District Conventions on the 21st inst., when delegates to the State Convention will be elected. Remarks were made on the "situation" by the Chairman and several other gentlemen, after which the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

NEW-JERSEY.

RUFFIANISM AT A SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNIC.—The Sunday-school scholars, their friends and the teachers belonging to the Church of the Holy Trinity, (Episcopal) of Hudson City, went on an excursion on Monday to Colster, taking a special train of the Northern Railroad at West End. Just as the train was starting, three ruffians, named JAMES JOYCE, THOMAS KING and THOMAS DOREMUS, jumped on board the cars and accompanied the excursionists to their destination. During the day they conducted themselves in a most disorderly and disgraceful manner, and from some unknown cause took special pains to impose upon and annoy a very respectable and quiet young gentleman named GEORGE L. MONTGOMERY, and even went so far as to threaten *harikari*. Upon the return of the excursionists to West End, and as they were leaving the cars, these ruffians rudely jostled against a young lady escorted by Mr. MONTGOMERY, and when he interposed his hand to save her, all three of them savagely pounced upon and commenced to beat him until some of the excursionists interposed and saved him from further violence. Complaint was made before Justice ALDRIDGE, who issued a warrant, and late at night the Police succeeded in arresting KING and DOREMUS, who were committed to the County Jail in default of $300 each to await trial. JOYCE, who was a principal in a prize fight at Hudson City a few days since, has so far escaped arrest.

TAX APPORTIONMENT FOR HUDSON COUNTY.—The Hudson County Board of Assessors, at their meeting on Monday afternoon apportioned the taxes for the several cities and towns in Hudson County for the present year, as follows:

	State Tax.	County Tax.
Jersey City	$20,920 58	$113,817 57
Hoboken	9,044 36	48,721 52
Hudson City	4,642 96	25,257 50
Bergen	5,803 77	31,556 76
Bayonne	1,888 82	9,888 58
Greenville	1,402 46	7,629 61
Harrison	674 10	3,667 69
Kearney	443 57	2,415 95
Union	532 57	2,909 61
Town Union	618 80	3,367 86
North Bergen	822 90	4,475 46
West Hoboken	1,185 98	6,438 85
Weehawken	1,443 78	7,853 33
Total	$49,353 84	$268,000 00

The per centage on State tax on the total valuation of real estate and personal property, of $72,360,176 is 6¾ cents on $100. per centage on the county tax, 37 cents on $100. The Board of Assessors increased the valuation of property in the township of Weehawken $1,250,000 over the amount returned by the Assessor.

SAD ACCIDENT AT RAHWAY.—The mutilated remains of ALBERT BAKER and WM. STAGG, two citizens of Rahway, were found on the track of the New-Jersey Railroad, near the railway station, on Tuesday morning. They had both been dead some time, and apparently several trains had passed over them. They had been attending a fireman's picnic, being members of the Fire Department. STAGG served in the army in the Thirtieth New-Jersey Regiment. The Coroner's inquest was to have been held last evening.

ACCIDENTS.—A German named HINTERGRUND, employed in WICKERHAUS & RATH's brass works, on Monday, in attempting to connect some machinery by a band, was caught and whirled upward by it with such force as to strike against the ceiling, from whence he fell to the floor, striking and crushing a bench, and sustaining serious injuries..... CHARLES ASHLEY, while engaged playing ball at East Newark Monday afternoon, was struck in the face with the ball and had his nose broken.

PRESENTATION.—The stewards of the Cunard steamer *Scotia* yesterday presented a purse of sovereigns, together with a memento neatly drawn on parchment, to CHARLES MURPHY, for his efforts in attempting to save the life of WM. REID, steward of the steamship *Tarifa*, who accidentally fell overboard and was drowned on the 21st ult.

APPOINTMENT OF A COUNTY CLERK.—Gov. WARD yesterday appointed ALBERT P. CONDIT County Clerk of Essex County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge WAUGH, until a successor is elected at the coming November election. Mr. CONDIT has represented the Orange District in the House of Assembly for the past two years.

PRESENTATION TO COL. WOODRUFF.—Col. WOODRUFF, (of Gov. WARD's staff,) Assistant-Superintendant of the New-Jersey Railroad, has been presented, by the employes of the Company, with an elegant and costly military saddle, with gold mountings, bridle and other equipments.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An intoxicated man, named PETER VAN HAGEN, threw himself on the track in front of an approaching train at Trenton, on Saturday night, for the purpose of committing suicide. A watchman saw the act and dragged the man from his perilous position.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans of the several wards of Newark will hold their primary meetings on Monday evening, the 9th inst., to elect delegates to the City Convention to be held on the evening of the 11th inst., to nominate candidates for Mayor and other city officers.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—JOHN CODY, of Newark, a private in the Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, committed suicide at the headquarters of the regiment in Richmond, on Monday, by cutting his throat with a razor.

BILLIARD MATCH.—A billiard match, 100 points carom, came off on Monday last, between H. BROADHEAD and A. W. PIER, at N. E. LINDNER's Beehive Shades, No. 202 Bloomfield-street, Hoboken, for $25 a side, which was won by the latter by 29 points.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

FLOUR less active; Spring Extras declined 10c.@25c., closing at $8@$9 from Winter White Wheat, and $12 25@$12 75 from No. 1 Spring. WHEAT dull; sales of No. 1 Winter Red at $2 13; No. 1 Spring, $1 75@$1 80, and No. 2 do., $1 65@$1 66. CORN less active at a decline of 1c.; sales at 94½c.@96c. for No. 1, and 92c.@92½c. for No. 2, closing nominal at 95c.@95½c. for No. 1. OATS steady at 44¾c.@45½c. for No. 1. RYE less active at a decline of 1½c.@2c.; sales at $1 06@$1 07 for No. 1, and $1 05@$1 07 for No. 2. BARLEY is unsettled and declined 3c., closing at $1 17 for No. 2. MESS PORK firm at $23 25. LARD quiet at 12⅝c.@12¾c. BEEF CATTLE dull at $5 25@$6 12½ for extra Cows to good fair Steers. LIVE HOGS moderately active at $6 35@$6 75 for to good smooth. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 106,000 bushels Corn, 64,000 bushels Oats, 4,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—15,000 bbls. Flour, 106,000 bushels Wheat, 128,000 bushels Corn, 228,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS firm and steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 7¾c.@8c.; Oats, 5½c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 72,000 bushels; Flour, 2,500 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 79,000 bushels; Oats, 114,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—15½c. on Wheat, 12½c. on Corn, 8½c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR steady; demand for local trade principally, sales 1,200 bbls. at former quotations; mostly city ground. WHEAT—Stock light; holders firm and the demand fair; sales 800 bushels White Michigan at $2 30; 2,800 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 18; 7,400 bushels No. 3 Chicago at $1 80, 17,500 bushels No. 3 Chicago on private terms. CORN quiet and firmer; stock light and in few hands; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 04. OATS lower; sales 25,000 bushels Western at 55c., on the spot. RYE—Sales 2,000 bushels Western at $1 30. BARLEY—None here. MESS PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES—None offered; entirely nominal.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

FLOUR unchanged; Extra, $9@$9 50; Family, $10@$10 50. WHEAT steady at $2 10 for No. 1 Red, and $2 25@$2 30 for White. CORN firmer, but scarce and in demand at $1 15@$1 16, and higher prices were asked; farmers are not selling. RYE steady at $1 25. BARLEY steady at $1 20. COTTON dull and unchanged. WHISKY unchanged. MESS PORK firmer; sales at $23 50. BULK MEATS firmer; Shoulders 11⅝c. Sides 13¾c.; but little was offering at these rates. BACON active and higher; sales 600 hhds. at 13c. for Shoulders, 16c. for Clear Rib and 16½c. for Clear Sides; Clear Sides were all taken at these rates, and at the close holders were asking an advance of ¼c.@½c. or they were out of the market altogether. LARD firm, with a little demand at 12¾c. BUTTER scarce and firm at 25c.@30c. CHEESE quiet at 10½c.@11c. EGGS 14c.@15c. LINSEED $1 23. Gold 141 buying. Money easy and unchanged. Exchange steady at par selling.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON and HEMP dull. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $7 50@$7 75; Extra, $8 10@$8 75; low to fair Double Extra, $9@$9 50; good do., $10@$12 50; treble do., $11@$12. WHEAT dull at a decline of 5c. on Fall grades; Spring is unchanged; Prime to Fancy Red Fall, $2 15@$2 25; do. White, $2 20@$2 25. CORN heavy at $1 04@$1 05 for No. 1 Mixed; $1 06@$1 08 for Yellow; $1 10@$1 15 for White. OATS advancing; sales at 59c.@63½c. BARLEY dull at $1 10@$1 20 for Spring, and $1 42½ for Fair Fall. RYE firm at $1 15@$1 25. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK $24 50; BACON 17c.@17½c., the latter for next week. LARD firm at 13c.@13½c. for choice tierces, and 13⅞c. for kegs. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 4,800 sacks; Corn, 1,800 sacks; Oats, 3,800 sacks; Rye, 189 sacks; Barley, 3,000 sacks.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

COTTON—Dull and easier; sales 100 bales; Low Middling, 24½c.; receipts for three days, 365 bales, against 519 for the same days last year; exports for the same time, 479 bales. LOUISIANA SUGAR—only a retail trade doing; fully fair, 15¼c.@15½c.; Cuba Sugar is retailing, in hogsheads, at 13¼c.@13¾c. for good fair. MOLASSES—no Louisiana in the market; last sales at 60c.; Cuba is jobbing at 50c.@52½c. TOBACCO—light Medium Leaf, 8½c.@10c.; Choice, 18c.@20c. FLOUR dull and unchanged; Superfine, $8 50; Choice, $11 50@$12 50. CORN very dull, but the stock is light; sales at $1 25. OATS dull at 7.c. PORK firm at $26 50. BACON is in request, and is advancing; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib, 17⅝c. LARD held at 14c; keg, 14½c.@15c. Gold closed at 140⅝. Sterling Exchange 153@155. New-York Sight Exchange ½ ℔ cent. premium.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,300 bbls. at $10@$10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Red Winter; $11 50 for White; $12 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 2,000 bushels White Michigan at $2 31. CORN quiet, and no sales. OATS scarce and nominal. CORN MEAL $2 50 ℔ 100 lbs. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $25@$28; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Wheat, 10½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c. to Albany, 50c.; to New-York by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—17,000 bushels Wheat, 1,328,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—282 bbls. Flour, 6,200 bushels Wheat, 5,600 bushels Corn, 1,627,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—Winter has declined 1c.; Spring is unchanged; sales of White Michigan at $2 22@$2 23; Amber Michigan, $2 10@$2 11; No. 1 Spring, $1 85; No. 2 Spring, $1 72½; sales of Amber for all September at $2 09; for the first half of September at $2 09@$2 11. CORN unchanged; sales of No. 1 Yellow at $1 07@$1 08, No. 1 Wabash, $1 06; No. 2 Wabash, $1 01. OATS declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 52c.@52½c. and No. 2 at 51c. RYE declined 5c.; sales at $1 15 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal at $1 05. LAKE FREIGHTS are lower—Wheat, 4c., by steam to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 26c. COFFEE dull, nominal and unchanged. FLOUR dull at previous rates. WHEAT firm; prime to choice, $2 35@$2 50. CORN—White, $1 12; Yellow, $1 20. OATS, 60c.@65c. RYE unchanged and no sales. SUGAR unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer; the stock is scarce, receipts light. BULK MEATS—Very firm at 12¾@13c. for Shoulders; 14½c.@15c. for Rib Sides. MESS PORK quiet at $24 75. BACON—Shoulders, 13⅞c.@14c.; Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16⅞c. Hams, 18c.@19c. for Western; Sugar-Cured, 21c.@22c. LARD—13c. for City, and 13½c. for Western. WHISKY in bond, nominally, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

TOBACCO—Sales 236 hhds. at an advance; Lugs, $4 70@$6 75; Medium Leaf, $19; Cutting Leaf, $20 25@$27. COTTON—Sales of the new crop are active; good Low Middling, 28½c.; Tennessee good ordinary new, 23c. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT scarce at $2 10@2 15 for prime White. CORN, shelled and delivered, $1; on ear, 90c. in bulk. OATS, 55c.@57c. for new in bulk. BARLEY—Fall, 95c.@$1. MESS PORK, $23 75. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 16⅝c., packed. LARD, 13c., for tierces. WHISKY, in bond, 30c.@32c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

FLOUR is very firm; Double Extras from Winter Red, $10 25@$10 50; from Amber, $11 25@$11 50; from White, $12 25@$12 50. WHEAT dull but firm; No. 1 Winter Red was held at $2 14; buyers offer $2 13. CORN firmer and in good demand; No. 1 Mixed was held at $1 08. OATS firm; the receipts are light; No. 1 State, 57c.@58c. RYE firm and steady at $1 25 for No. 1. BARLEY steady and unchanged. PETROLEUM firmer; Standard White, in bond, 27c.@28c.; but little is offering.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 708 head; there is a better feeling and prices now stand as they were a fortnight ago; sales of Extra at $12@$12 50; first quality at $11@$11 50; second quality at $10@$10 50; third quality $3@$8 50. MILCH COWS and CALVES, $45@$100. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 7,830 head, nearly 3,000 less than last week; there is some improvement in prices for the better grades; sales at 2½c.@5c. ℔ lb. Spring Lambs, $2 50@$3 77. Veal Calves $4@$12.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

FLOUR steady; City Doubles, $10; Country do., $8 87½; Extras nominal, at $8 50@$8 75. WHEAT dull at $1 76 for No. 1, and $1 65@$1 66 for No. 2. OATS dull at 45c. for No. 2. CORN weak at 90c. for No. 2. FREIGHTS firm—Wheat to Buffalo, by rail 8c.; RECEIPTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 27c.; Middling Orleans, 28c. PETROLEUM—Standard White excited and advanced 2c.; sales at 31½c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 50; Spring Extra, $12. WHEAT quiet; sales 2,000 bushels good Red at $2 40. RYE declining; sales at $1 50. CORN in fair demand; sales 5,000 bushels; Mixed Western, $1 25; Yellow, $1 27. OATS, 51c.@67c. PROVISIONS without decided change.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

COTTON easier at 24c.@25c.; the new crop is being hurried into the market; the receipts to-day are 120 bales. CORN declining; sales at $1 05@$1 10. Others unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

COTTON quiet, with light offerings and small sales; Middlings nominal at 25c.; receipts 137 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

COTTON quiet; sales 31 bales; Middlings nominally 25c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 52c. RESIN dull at $2 90@$7.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

COTTON is in demand; new Middling, 23c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

COTTON flat; sales 11 bales; no quotations.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 51⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅞. Gold, 141⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

READY.—KNOX'S Fall Style of Gents' Hats. Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Atalanta	Aug. 17	London	New-York.
Germania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	New-York.
Manhattan	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Allemania	Aug. 24	Hamburg	New-York.
Atlantic	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Hermann	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York.
Europe	Aug. 29	Havre	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Union	Sept. 5	New-York	Bremen.
United Kingdom	Sept. 7	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Boston	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Sept. 7	New-York	Hamburg.
Ville de Paris	Sept. 7	New-York	Havre.
Pennsylvania	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, ST. THOMAS, ASPINWALL, ETC.			
Morro Castle	Sept. 5	Havana.	
Cumberland	Sept. 7	St. Thomas, Porto Rico.	
Henry Chauncey	Sept. 11	Aspinwall.	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Scotia* close at the General Post-office, Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 7:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on pier at Jersey City, to 9 A. M. The mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, by the *Nova Scotia*, close at 6 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 3—*In steamship Guiding Star, from Havre.*—Gov. A. G. Curtin, Jno. M. Broadhead and wife, Dr. Thomas Smith, F. W. Upson and wife, Mary B. Thomas, Alice M. Adams, E. A. Virgin, Thos. Braniff, Horace Phillips, L. W. Flagg, Mrs. E. Haddon, Wm. Wilson, Dr. C. W. Bernacki, Jose Guerra, Gust. Arrenzo, J. D. Hemrod, G. H. Metzgar, M. Pelliglene, J. Burgess, Harry Spalding, Mr. Van Orden, E. Morgan and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Graffing, J. S. Lloyd, S. Lloyd, A. A. Burnett, M. Radcliffe, Mr. Guerrin and child, D. H. Carpenter, H. J. Reed, Misses Anna and Mary Bailey, Mr. Page, 3 children and servant, J. Reihes, Mr. Pardessus and family, John Rose, H. Gabriels, H. Roslants, P. Pueissant, Dr. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Reiset, Miss Mayer, E. Eckert, M. Eckert, C. Schall, P. Neill, J. and M. Neill, M. Fonnier and son, C. Burroughs, John Dunn, M. Schimmerston, Mr. and Mrs. Bischanger, W. M. Dart, G. H. Hall, Capt. J. F. Nichols, and 400 steerage.

In steamship Rapidan, from New-Orleans—Mme. Lebolt and two children, Miss J. Freeman, Mrs. Ann Prendergast, C. C. Tracy, Mrs. Franklin, A. De Leloneil, J. S. Smith, Chas. Becker, F. Langna, Wm. Gilbert.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston—J. Bell, J. Badwin, J. Pavon, H. G. Street, Fred. Fanning, H. D. Hanahan, Mrs. Purcell, Miss U. C. Huldron, Mrs. A. J. White, Miss E. A. White, Mrs. K. Box and daughter, Mrs. R. I. Pinkney, two children and servant; A. Nackman, B. Omaldin, C. W. Stewart, J. Frank, Mrs. Boag, Miss Boag, W. Newhurst, Miss Newhurst, Julia Smith, W. Dearborn, L. Wintrish, C. B. Buist, W. H. Webb, H. H. White and child, T. Humphries, John Hunison, John Wild, Capt. H. Dutch, Arthur Reiman, A. T. Wittie, A. J. White, A. J. White, Jr., Col. Rice and lady, John H. Ostendoff, M. Levi, Charles J. Eustis, Gen. R. O. Tyler and servant, and six in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 29 | Sun sets..... 6 28 | Moon sets.... 10 19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 18 | Gov. Island..12 07 | Hell Gate.... 1 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Hatteras, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Sappho, Lingo, Wilmington, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay, Parmalee Bros.; Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Tripoli, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamers F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalsell; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Vigilate, Given, Acapulco, S. L. Merchant.

Barks Laura, (Brem.,) Mass, Quebec, H. Koop & Co.; Johanne Marie, (Dutch,) Post, Buenos Ayres, Wilson & Almy; Trinity, Hartz, Philadelphia, C. L. Wright & Co.

Brigs Frontier, Skinner, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Herman, (Br.,) Bischort, Leguayra, Dallett & Bliss; Barry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Weeks, Barbadoes, [illegible] Dwight & Co.; Suwannee, Caruthers, Hartford, B. T. Smith; Wilmington, (Br.,) Martello, Arichat, C. B. Hutton & Co.; Jeremiah, Ford, Tarragona, R. P. Buck & Co; M. M. Williams, Stanhope, Havana, Russell, Collins & Co.

Schooners Evelyn, Rogers, Stamford; N. W. Gesner, Egbert, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Bellona, Baldwin, New-London, G. K. Rackett; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Conservative, Boyd, Wilmington, N. C., J. Smith.

Sloop Ida E. Vail, Hastings, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Guiding Star, Van Sice, Havre Aug. 21, and Falmouth 22d, with mdse. and 472 passengers to the New-York and Havre Steamship Co. Arrived at Quarantine at 7:30 A. M. 3d.

Steamship Rapidan, Eaton, New-Orleans Aug. 24, and Havana 28th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Sept. 2, at 8 A. M., lat. 36 8, lon. 74 13, passed an American steam sloop-of-war, flying an Admiral's pennant, strg. N. N. W. Same time, passed schr. Caroline & Cornelia, strg. S. W.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Sept. 1, off Cape Romaine, passed steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah. 2d inst., off Cape Hatteras, steamers San Jacinto, Dictator, Monterey and Gen. Meade, all bound S.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Valley City, Tomlin, Washington and Alexandria 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Ship Alexandra, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Newport 49 ds., with railway iron to Edmiston Br s.

Bark Medora, (of Hayle,) Read, Newport via Falmouth 60 ds., with railroad iron to order. Aug. 15, in a heavy gale from S., carried away fore, main and mizzen-topmasts, with everything attached, the fore and main-yard and split sails.

Bark White Wing, (of Turks Island,) Fike, Puerto Cabello 14 ds., with coffee, &c., to Dallett & Bliss. Left no vessels.

Brig Boomerang, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Allen, Port Spain 16 ds., with molasses to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Ben Nevis, (of Sunderland,) Kimmond, Bordeaux 56 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig Nellie, Taylor, St. Croix 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Roche, Bros. & Coffey.

Brig Circassian, (of Boston,) Tucker, Trinidad, Cuba, 17 ds., with molasses to James Henry.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, Fortune Island 14 ds., with salt to A. Abbott.

Brig Aurora, (Br.,) Jollymore, Cumberland Harbor 23 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Louisa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bell, Lingan, C. B., 22 ds., with coal to C. H. Trumbull.

Brig Alice Todd, (of Shelburne N. S.,) Harding, Mayaguez 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ella Maria, Pulleys, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Baxter & Merrill.

Schr. Susan, Blanchard, Para 21 ds., with mdse. to B. P. Sherman.

Schr. Welcome R. Beebee, Crawford, Charleston, S. C., 6 ds., with yellow pine to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. W. R. Chapman, (Br.,) Cole, Rockland, N. B., 13 ds., with stone, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Vail, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Leocadia, Poole, Salem.
Schr. Vandolea, Lord, Frenchman's Bay.
Schr. Cameo, Elwell, Elizabethport, for Mystic.
Schr. R. H. Daly, Sturges, New-Bedford.
Schr. Till e C., Anderson, Newport.
Schr. Harmonia, Hart, Dighton.
Schr. James H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. Eli Townsend, ——, Providence.
Schr. Ira Bliss, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Euleta, Adams, Providence.
Schr. Gov. Cony, Parker, Boston.
Schr. Sea Queen, Sargent, Pawtucket.
Schr. J. D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Planter, Horton, Holmes' Hole.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 3—Below, barks Sirian Star, from London; Annie Kimball, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 31, A. M.—Arr. schrs. R. A. Conant, Gust, New-York, for Boston; Jessie W. Knight, Plum, Philadelphia, for Lynn; Delaware, New-York, for Baltimore; Ida Bella Weeks, Boston, for Wilmington; C. C. Mosely, Uram, Philadelphia, for Boston; Gentile, Clinton, New-York, for Boston; Benj. English, Baker, New-York, for Boston; Hyena, Randall, Calais, for Providence; Wm. P. Cox, Philadelphia, for Lynn; Decora, Clark, Elizabethport, for Boston; Robbin, Rondout, for Cambridge; Sam. Rogers, Middleton, Boston, for Delaware; Mary Risley, Risley, Boston, for Providence.

Sept. 1, A. M.—Wind N. E., with heavy rain; 7 P. M., veered to N. W.

Arr. schrs. Maud, Merrill, Richmond, Me., for New-York; Corvo, Maryland, for Rockland; C. Shaw, Reeves, Philadelphia, for Boston; Annie Amsden, of Provincetown; Frederick L. Porter, Small, Philadelphia, for Boston; Abbie Pittman, Lambert, Marblehead; Annie Martin, Jewett, Marblehead, for Boston; Adelia Pitt, St. John's, for Providence.

Sld. Lady of the Ocean, Pritchard, Newport, for Bangor; James C. Patterson, Cassol, Philadelphia, for Boston; John Crocker, Philadelphia, for Boston; F. Nelson, Boston, for New-York; Idaho, Davis, New-York; Medford, Middleton, Bangor, for New-York; brig J. M. Grace, Grey, New-York, for Bangor.

Sept. 2, A. M.—Light, wind from N.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 3.—Arr. schr. Norwalk, from Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 3.—Arr. steamer Empire, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

NORFOLK Sept. 3.—The schr. Kedron, from New-York for Indianola, Texas, with an assorted cargo, has arrived here, leaking. She encountered a heavy gale on the 31st of August, off the Chincoteague.

Spoken, &c.

City of Paris—steamship, for Liverpool, Aug. 27, lat. 43, lon. 60.

Excelsior—ship, hence for Liverpool, Sept. 1, 40 miles S. W. of Nantucket Lightship.

Mary G. Fox—bark, of Portland, strg. S. W., Aug. 31, no lat., &c.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, Aug. 17, schr. Ocean Bird, seeking; brig Echo, from Baltimore, just arr., dischg. The brig Caroline, for Baltimore, sailed 17th.

At Para, Aug. 12, schr. Matilda, Stevens, for New-York, ldg.

1867.
FALL FASHIONS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
Or Double Spring Skirts.
NEW STYLES AND SHAPES,
For Reception, Promenade, Opera,
Evening, Carriage, Church
and Street Dress.

The SUPERIOR QUALITIES of the CELEBRATED "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS" over all other claimants to Ladies' favor have been FREQUENTLY NOTICED and HIGHLY COMPLIMENTED in NEARLY all the NEWSPAPERS and FASHION MAGAZINES THROUGHOUT the ENTIRE COUNTRY for YEARS. Their NOTED GRACE, ELEGANCE, FLEXIBILITY and DURABILITY COMMEND them to EVERY LADY as the RECOGNIZED "STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD."

FOR SALE in all STORES where FIRST-CLASS SKIRTS are sold throughout the UNITED STATES and ELSEWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by the SOLE OWNERS of PATENTS and EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
Nos. 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade sts.,
NEW-YORK.

FAIRBANKS'
Scales
TAKE THE FIRST PREMIUMS,
TWO
MEDALS.
AT THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.
And are mentioned in the award as the STANDARD SCALES.
Illustrated and descriptive circulars furnished upon application.
FAIRBANKS & CO.
No. 252 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES.

J. & T. DONALDSON ARE MANUFACTURING AND HAVE ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW DESIGNS OF GAS FIXTURES; ALSO, BRONZED LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS FOR KEROSENE, AT THEIR NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 140 9TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffee, sugars, flour and all kinds of provisions, at the celebrated grocery store of THOS. R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 53, Sept. 3, 1867.
26, 65, 5, 15, 57, 63, 10, 25, 14, 30, 36, 50, 32, 23, 1
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 54, Sept. 3, 1867.
50, 70, 55, 24, 7, 39, 31, 40, 74, 33, 66, 63, 9, 72.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 334, Sept. 3, 1867.
69, 33, 65, 34, 32, 63, 21, 26, 61, 76, 78, 38, 4, 71.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 335, Sept. 3, 1867.
33, 71, 75, 19, 8, 37, 34, 59, 22, 41, 28.
BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready.
Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $6,000, $4,000.
Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $20,000, $18,000.
Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 159 Chatham-st., New-York City.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.